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MASS. HORTICULTURAL
AUG 14 1890
BOSTON.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

No. 4, 1874.

ANOTHER season of buds and blossoms will soon be numbered among the past. A few weeks more and the early frosts will despoil us of our choicest floral treasures. The ripening leaves are about putting on their gala dress of gold and crimson, previous to bidding us a long farewell. The lessons of the past season have been many and instructive. The education of the successful gardener is never completed. Every year adds to his stock of knowledge, and carefully he treasures up in memory every precious truth, every secret snatched from nature's hoarded treasures. The inventor or mechanic may try a series of experiments in a month or a week, and if he fails, try again. The gardener can make but one series of experiments in a year, and but few in a life time. Hence, our work should be well done, and while we must wait let us also watch. The good gardener, too, must possess almost a boundless supply of forethought. In winter he must prepare for spring, and in summer for winter. It is difficult, in the midst of summer glories, to tear ourselves away from the garden and sit down and write of autumn and winter and their requirements. We will, however, endeavor to exercise the same forethought that we commend to others.

AUTUMN WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Early autumn is the best possible time for re-arranging beds of herbaceous plants, such as Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Pæonies, &c. Roots can be divided without injury, and generally with great benefit to the health of the plants. Lilies, and all Hardy Bulbs, can also be removed and replanted as soon as the leaves begin to ripen. All beds of Hardy Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., should be made as early as the Bulbs can be procured, which is generally about the latter part of September.

Plants that are somewhat tender in the North, such as Tritomas, Pampas Grass, &c., and any other tender plants that it would be desirable to save over the winter, may be secured in pits, the construction of which we have described in the last number of the GUIDE. Hollyhocks will winter well in a pit, and so will young Pansy plants, if they have plenty of air.

There is no season so favorable as autumn for making general improvements in the garden. The American autumn weather is superb. Our springs are short, and yet quite long enough, for our spring weather is miserable; cold winds and rains and snow and mud and sleet. All important changes in the garden should, therefore, be made in the pleasant, dry weather of autumn. Dig up and put in order every vacant bed, as it will not only facilitate spring work, but do the soil good and have a neater appearance than if left rough and weedy. Above all things do not make a manure heap or a barn-yard of the front lawn. Why people think it necessary to cover their lawns with rotting, unsightly manure six months in the year is more than we can imagine. A well made lawn will not need enriching in a century, for there is nothing taken from it, and it becomes richer and richer every year. The fact is, our old lawns become too rich and humid, and need, if anything, a dressing of lime or ashes. Then grass needs no protection in winter, and even if it did, how very sensible it is to rake off every leaf that falls from the trees — just the protection and manure that nature provides — and put in their place the odious and odoriferous manure that causes every passer to imitate the Levite in the parable.

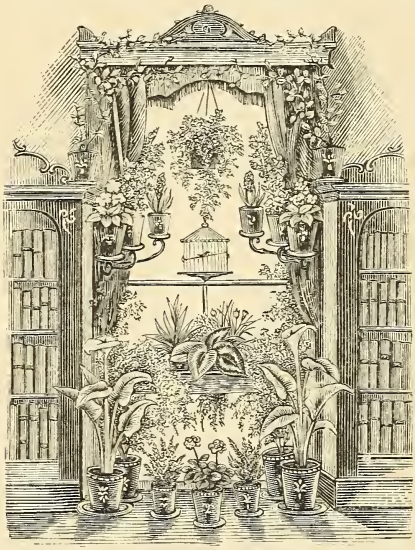
Most people have observed, no doubt, that self-sown seeds, that is, seeds that have dropped from the growing plants of the previous season, sometimes produce the strongest and most healthy plants that bloom the most freely. This is true of several kinds, and particularly of those that suffer under exposure to our midsummer suns. The reason is, that self-sown seeds get a very healthy growth in the spring, vegetating as soon as frost is gone, and are good sized plants at the

time we usually put seeds in the ground. They thus mature and flower during the cool weather of spring. The Clarkias and Nemophilas and Annual Larkspurs are noted examples. There are also several varieties of Hardy Annuals that do well with spring sowing that will bear autumn sowing in the open ground, and reward us with early spring flowers. Sweet Alyssum and White Candytuft will give us abundance of white for early cutting, if sown in the autumn. In a sandy soil the Portulaca may be sown in autumn with good success. Seeds of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early enough to produce strong little plants, will flower the next summer, and Pansies Chinese Pinks, though they bloom the first summer if sown in the spring, will make much stronger plants and flower more freely and earlier if young plants are grown in the autumn. The Pansy sometimes suffers in the winter, but if the young plants are put in a frame and covered with a few loose boards, or a little matting, being always sure to give air, they will pass the winter in safety. In another place we shall give a list of seeds suitable for autumn planting.

All bulbs and plants that die down to the ground in the autumn may be protected by covering the surface of the earth with leaves or manure or straw, but plants that retain their leaves during winter will not bear this kind of protection. A few evergreen boughs thrown over the bed, a little straw between the plants, or some light open covering of this kind, is all they will bear without injury. We have seen more plants smothered and rotted by heavy covering than saved.

THE WINTER GARDEN.

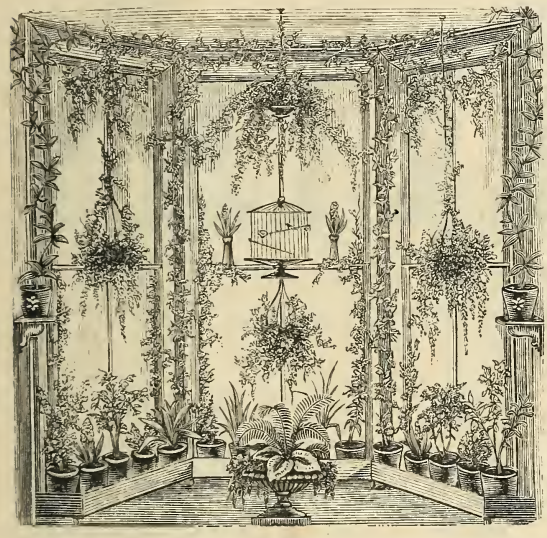
Our design is not to instruct those who have gardeners and green-houses, but to merely give a few hints to those who have but little time and convenience and means to devote to this work, and yet love flowers with a devotion unsurpassed by those more favorably situated for its gratification. Plants, like ourselves, need air, light, warmth, food and water, and they must have all these in sufficient quantities, or they will suffer and die. GOD gives this air and light, and therefore it is never given in excess. But what we have to supply—food, water and heat—we often furnish so scantily or so abundantly as to cause the death of our plants. Abundance of the best of food for plants in pots is found in old meadows, the corners of fences, &c., where sod has grown a long time. A pile of sod laid up to rot makes excellent potting earth. We can give no rule for watering. Keep the earth moist, just about as you observe it in the garden in what we call a "growing time," that is, a few hours after a brisk thunder shower. Most of our plants are injured by too much heat. For a general collection of house plants, it is not best to allow the thermometer to be above seventy, and if they could be kept in a room where the thermometer would usually not range much above sixty-five it would be the better. In the night time fifty is high enough. Give a little fresh air every fine day, and all the sun light attainable. Cleanliness is as necessary to plants as to other bodies, therefore secure them from dust, if possible. Sweeping carpets is almost enough to kill both plants and sweepers. It will be a happy day for our lungs, as well as for the lungs of plants, when we get a good substitute for carpets, something that will not raise a cloud of dust every time a step is taken. Until this good time comes, give the whole plant a good syringing occasionally, or a bath in a pail of water. A little moisture in the air of a room is pleasant and healthy. We would not say that a green-house or a Mushroom house would be a good place to live in, but we do say that a room that will keep a few plants in good health, other things being favorable, will keep a family in the same desirable condition. The family can breathe the confined, dusty, dry, over-heated air of a room and live, because they are out in the fresh air a good portion of the time, but those who are confined to the air of our living rooms the greatest number of hours are the most delicate, and the plants having to remain in these over-heated, ill-ventilated and dusty rooms, without a moment's relief, must droop and die. Cleanliness, fresh air, moderate heat, and a moist atmosphere will secure healthy plants.



In previous numbers of the GUIDE, to persons who have a bay window devoted to plants, we advised the use of glass doors between that and the living room, as a partial protection from dust, &c. These can be closed a part of the day, and thus a lower temperature be obtained for the plants than would be comfortable for the occupants. A library or spare room that is not constantly used is an excellent place for plants, because such a room is kept rather cool most of the time. In this connection we give an engraving of an ordinary library window furnished with plants, and belonging to J. V., Jr. It is very cosey and pretty.

The plants suitable for winter flowering in the house are numerous, but none afford so much pleasure, we think, as a good collection of BULBS, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, &c., and as we devote almost the entire autumn number of the GUIDE to this class of plants, we shall not occupy space here in describing them. In the garden there are usually a few plants that may be taken up and potted. The Ivy, Madeira Vine and Cobœa scandens are graceful climbers, and will bear almost any amount of bad treatment. Tuberoses that have not bloomed in the garden and are showing flower stems may be taken up and potted, and will flower in early winter. A root of the Dicentra will give satisfaction. The Ten-Weeks Stock is also a fine winter bloomer, and can be treated in the same manner. A pot of Mignonette costs but a few cents, and not many expensive plants will afford as much pleasure. Sow the seeds in September or October. It is well to prepare two or three pots. The Sweet Alyssum treated as advised for Mignonette will also please, and nothing will make up better in button-hole bouquets than these sweet little flowers. A few larger plants are desirable, and the Calla, Dracena, and Begonia are very patient under almost any kind of treatment. We have not, however, space to enlarge on this subject, but will merely say that a few Lilies, like Longiflorum, Auratum and Lancifolium, though not often seen in the house, will afford a pleasant surprise, and flower in the order named.

In the last number we promised at some future time to give an engraving of a bay window furnished with plants, from a photograph sent us by a gentleman of Saratoga. About two years since the gentleman alluded to, a naval officer who had spent many years on the ocean, principally in the tropics, retired for a season from the toils of the sea, for rest and health, and having, of course, plenty of leisure, undertook to improve a portion of his time in the cultivation of flowers. His zeal in pursuit of knowledge on the subject was certainly commendable, and, perhaps, under the circumstances, quite necessary. Obtaining a copy of the GUIDE, he learned a little, but this little only increased his desire for further knowledge, and we received several letters urgently asking information on certain matters that puzzled our good friend. One, in particular, we remember, that asked so many questions on the culture of plants in the house that we almost thought we should have to write a book on the subject, before we would be able to satisfy our zealous correspondent. However, we replied, giving, in as few words as possible, the substance of this article. Many articles in the GUIDE have also been suggested by these questions, as we find the difficulties experienced by one are usually shared by thousands. The following is an extract from a note received in January last:



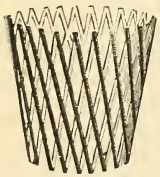
MR. VICK:—Enclosed I send you a photograph of our window, showing climbers and other plants, most of which we obtained of you, last autumn. Hints given in your GUIDE enable my wife to bring her plants to a greater perfection than ever before. I believe you will be interested in knowing how well we succeed.—R. M. P.

After all, perhaps, we have given the gentleman too much credit, and the good lady, like many others, may have been, quietly and unknown, the ruling spirit. We give an engraving of this very pretty window garden, and hope it will encourage our readers in this pleasant work.

POTS AND GLASSES FOR BULBS.

Bulbs succeed so invariably, and with so little trouble that, of course, they are favorites the world over, and particularly so in the more Northern countries of the world, where it is so desirable to relieve the tedium of winter by a few bright flowers — a little taste of the life and beauty of summer in the dreariness and death of winter. The bulb growers of Holland informed us that their principal sales were to North America, Russia, Norway, Sweden and England, and but comparatively few winter flowering bulbs were sold to Italy, Spain, or any country possessing short and mild winters.

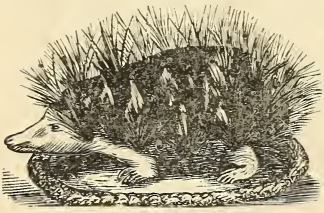
Of course, everybody knows the Hyacinth will grow just as well in a common earthen pot as in one ever so costly, yet a flower, like most other pretty things, looks all the more beautiful when accompanied by pleasant accessories. Very pretty pots are therefore made of almost an infinite variety of patterns new kinds being introduced almost every season, and varying in price from 75 cents to $5.00 each, according to size and workmanship. We give one style as a sample, having room for no more, but will send a Catalogue of Ornamental Pots, with prices attached, free to all who desire. Another neat contrivance is the ornamental Pot Cover, that expands so as to fit a pot of almost any size. These are designed to cover any common pot on special occasions, such as when it is desirable to introduce a plant into the parlor or on the dining table. They are very convenient and cost from 25 cents to $1.00, according to finish.



The Hyacinth, Narcissus, Crocus, &c., grow and flower most freely in water, as, of course, our readers know, and the glasses for the purpose are both cheap, convenient and quite pretty. We present a few designs, with prices. There are triple glasses, holding three bulbs, but they are not usually satisfactory, and very much otherwise unless the bulbs flower at the same time, which would be unusual. Bulbs can be handled even when in flower with perfect safety, and removed from one glass to another, or be taken even from the earth and placed in glasses of water, so that a few glasses can be kept supplied with flowers for a long time.

Hyacinth Glasses, common style, in blue, green and wine colors, (Engraving, fig. 5,) $2.50 per dozen; each,	$0 25
Bohemian, tall, green and blue, engraved or painted, (Engraving, fig. 4,)	60
Bohemian, small, plain, (Engraving, fig. 3,)	25
Bohemian, small, fancy,	50
Tye's new style, plain, (Engraving, fig. 2,)	35
Tye's new style, ornamented in gilt,	1 00
Tye's new style, porcelaine,	1 00
Crocus Glasses, (Engraving, fig. 1,)	25

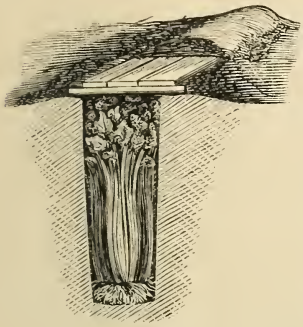
There are curious ornamental designs for Crocuses in the forms of Hedge-hogs, Bee-hives, &c. They cost about $1.50 each. They are filled or planted by placing the eye of a Crocus at each hole, of which there are about fifty, and then filling up the pot, of whatever form it is, with broken up moss and sand, or sandy earth. Of course, as soon as the bulb begins to grow the leaves and buds push through the holes provided for the purpose, and the effect is very good. When the bulbs are out of flower remove them, and fill the pot again with the same earth or sand, and put a pinch of some fine grass seed in each hole; keep well watered, and in a few days you will have a very pretty object. Our engraving was taken when the grass was nicely started. In all our preparations for winter we must remember that foliage is almost as desirable as flowers. This it is difficult to realize in the gay summer time, when the lawn is a carpet of green and every tree a bower.



KEEPING CELERY.

In the first number for this year we gave what we considered the very best method we have ever known of keeping Celery fresh and crisp during the winter. Celery treated in the way we recommended will come out of the trench much better than when put in, for it will become better blanched, sweeter and more tender. We do not know who is entitled to the credit of discovering this plan. Some twenty-five years ago, when in ELLWANGER & BARRY'S nursery, we saw Mr. BARRY'S private gardener storing Celery for winter use in this way; it looked reasonable, we tried it, and have neither tried nor desired any other method since. In a recent number of the *Country Gentleman* a similar way was recommended. It seems, however, from an inquiry, just received, that we did not make the matter quite plain. We will endeavor now to do so by the aid of an engraviag.

The time to take up Celery is just before hard frosts. Dig a trench about the width of a spade and a few inches deeper than the height of the Celery. The place selected must be high ground, where no water will be at the bottom, and where surface water will not drain into the trench. Take up the Celery on a dry day, and so fast as dug place it erect in the trench with any dirt that may happen to adhere to the roots. Set the stalks close together, and close to the sides of the trench, but not pressing them in. After the trench is filled, place pieces of board or scantling across it at intervals of five or six feet, one of these pieces being shown in the engraving. On these place short boards, five or six feet long, covering the entire trench. Then cover the boards with a good body of straw or leaves, with boards or earth on top to keep it from blowing away. The work is then completed. When Celery is needed, take up a length of short boards, and remove enough Celery to the cellar to last a few days, and place it in the coolest part, covered with earth. Replace the boards and covering as before.



CULTURE OF BULBS.

Those who wish a show of bulbous flowers in the spring must MAKE THEIR SELECTION, PREPARE THE GROUND, and PLANT IN THE AUTUMN. It is useless to wake up to the importance of this subject and order Bulbs just as other people's plants are coming into flower. Any fair garden soil will grow Bulbs well; but it must be drained, so that the water will not lie on the surface for any length of time, or the Bulbs will be likely to rot. The soil for Bulbs should be dug deep; and if stiff from too much clay, an addition of leaf-mold scraped from the woods, or a liberal dressing of sand, will be of great benefit. After planting, and before winter sets in, cover the beds with a good dressing of leaves —say five or six inches in depth, or more. Over these throw a little brush, or earth, or manure, to prevent blowing off. If the leaves cannot be obtained readily, coarse manure will answer. In the spring, as soon as hard frosts are over, rake off the covering, taking off about half at first, and then waiting a week before removing the remainder. Nothing more is required except to destroy the weeds as fast as they appear. More specific directions, including planting, the distance apart, the depth, and the treatment after flowering, will be given in the remarks introducing each family.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WATER.

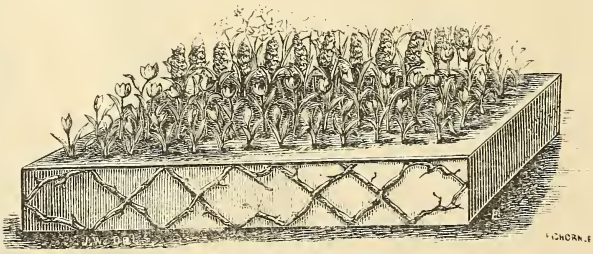
As a general rule, beds should be made so narrow that the weeds can be destroyed and the ground kept mellow without walking among the plants. Any breaking or wounding of the leaves causes injury to the Bulb, but the flowers can be cut at pleasure, and all should be removed as soon as they fade.

It is in the HOUSE, in the winter, that Bulbs afford the greatest pleasure. A few dozen Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, &c., will furnish useful recreation for months. From the planting of the Bulbs, until the last flower has faded, there is continued excitement. The unfolding of each leaf and bud is watched with the most pleasurable and unabated interest by all members of the family. By the exercise of a little taste a great deal of pleasure can be derived from the cultivation of Bulbs in water, and at very little cost. The simplest and cheapest form of a Hyacinth glass, is shown at D. A form preferred by some is seen at B. The Duc Van Thol Tullips may be grown in ornamental pots, like A, or in baskets or boxes of any form. A very satisfactory arrangement is to obtain a common shallow box, and ornament it with sticks or bark, as in engraving, and fill it with sandy earth, mixed with moss finely broken up. Then plant a row or two of Crocuses on the outside, and fill up with Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c., making a miniature bulb garden. After planting, the whole can be covered with moss, such as is found on logs in damp woods. The plants will find their way through the moss.

DUC VAN THOL TULIPS.

Another very good plan is to have a box, similar to the one described, as a kind of little nursery, or reserve. Fill it almost entirely with broken up moss, with a very little sandy soil. Plant this with Crocuses, Hyacinths, &c., and keep it in any convenient, pretty cool room, where it will not freeze. As fast as the plants come into flower you can take them up and place them in glasses of water, and thus keep up a supply for the parlor or sitting room for a long time. If preferred, these Bulbs, when in flower, can be placed in pots or baskets filled with damp moss. In fact, they can be used in almost any way desired, and will be found to produce the greatest satisfaction, furnishing flowers for a long time. If placed in moss, it must be kept constantly moist or the flowers will suffer.

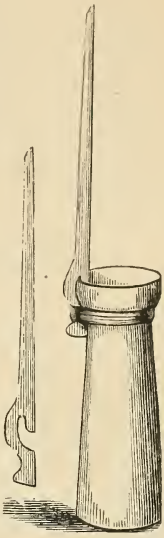
Bulbs, when flowered in the house, should be kept in as cool a room as possible — a few degrees above freezing will answer. If placed in a living room, which is kept at the usual temperature of such rooms, from 70 to 75 degrees, they will bloom too early, and the flowers will soon fade. A good arrangement is to keep them in a parlor or some spare room not frequently used, and which is usually kept pretty cool. They will then mature slowly and keep in perfection a long time. A few may be brought into the sitting-room, placed on the dining table occasionally, or may be even taken to church, for special occasions, where floral decorations may be needed, and returned to their places as soon as possible. Nearly all failures, I think, result from keeping plants in too dry an atmosphere and too high a temperature, supposing, of course, that sound Bulbs are used. I have referred to this before, but it is so important that I feel it will bear repeating several times, and it would not be strange if I should say the same thing again somewhere before I get through.



MINIATURE BULB GARDEN.

TIME OF BLOOMING.—We are often asked when Hyacinths will bloom; can we have flowers by Christmas? The request often accompanying orders is, send me the early kinds, so that I

can soon have flowers. Now, the truth is, there is but a week or two of difference between the time of flowering of the early and late sorts, and none except the little White Roman will bloom by the holidays, except, perhaps, an exceptional case. The Hyacinth needs a long season of rest, and does not become anxious to grow until about the first of December, and this desire increases as time advances. A Hyacinth planted the first of November will go along moderately, and will take nearly three months in blooming. The same Bulb, if kept out of the ground, in a cool and moist place, so that vitality would not be weakened, and planted in January, would flower in thirty or forty days. As a general rule, however, the slower growth produces the more robust plants and the most perfect flowers.



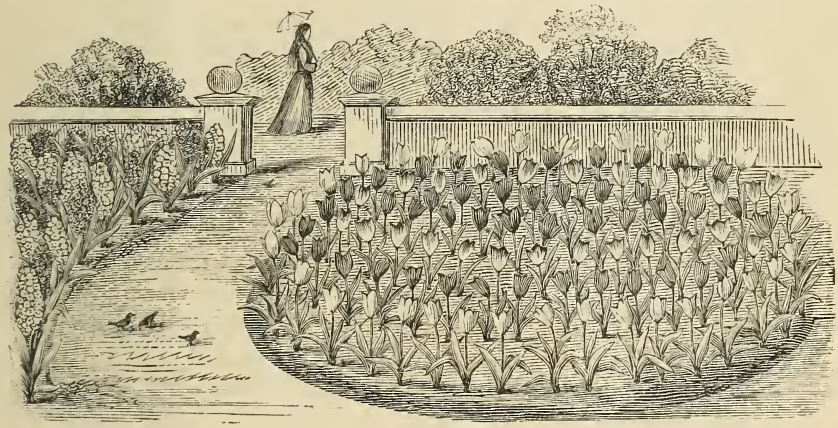
HYACINTH SUPPORT.

Supports for Hyacinths. — When in flower, the tall Hyacinths need some support for the flower stem, and various contrivances of wire, &c., have been devised, but we have seen nothing so simple and effective as we show in the engraving. It is made of hard wood and fastened to the neck of the glass by a string. Any one, in a few minutes, with a sharp knife, can make this support. A brass or other wire can also be attached to the glass very readily.

Bulbs in the Garden.—Nothing makes a prettier bed in the garden than Hyacinths and Tulips. For a ribbon bed composed of three or more colors, we know of nothing that excels the Tulip. We have endeavored in the engraving below to show the appearance of these beds—one of Hyacinths and one of Tulips. It is, however, very poorly done. Indeed, it would be difficult to show the appearance of a Tulip bed without a colored plate. If the simple directions we have given are followed, and good Bulbs planted, the cultivator will not only succeed, but will be astonished at the wonderful results of a little labor and expense.

Care of Bulbs after Flowering.—When Bulbs have been flowered in water, they should, as soon as the flowers begin to fade, be removed and planted in earth, where they will get a little nourishment for the future good of the Bulb. Even then the Bulb is much weakened, and it is useless to try to flower Bulbs in water twice, though they will answer for the garden.

All Bulbs with annual roots, which includes pretty much all but the Lilies, can be taken up, as soon as the leaves become ripe and brown, and be stowed away without the least injury to the flowers of the next season, because the roots will die if the Bulbs are allowed to remain in the



THE BULB GARDEN.

ground. After taking them up, allow them to dry in the shade for a few days. Then remove the tops, roots and rough skin, and put them away in paper bags, properly labelled, in a cool place in the house until planting time in the Autumn. Look at them occasionally during the summer to see that they are receiving no injury. If the beds are needed for other plants, so as to have a continuous show of flowers, the plants can be set when young between the rows of Bulbs, and before the space is needed by the new crop the Bulbs will have ripened their leaves,

and will receive no injury from the new occupants, and the old Bulbs can remain in the ground. They may, however, be removed as soon as flowering is over and replanted in some corner of the garden, there to remain until ripe, or until time for planting in the beds again in Autumn. The Hyacinth gradually deteriorates in this country, but Tulips and almost all other Bulbs retain their good character and increase in number.

Look over the Catalogue as soon as received, make up your mind what you desire for winter flowering in the house, and what is needed for out-door culture. Send your order early, so that we can fill it leisurely, and with exactly what you order. When you leave the selection to me, please state whether needed for the house or the garden. As soon as the order is sent away commence at once to select the ground, secure glasses, pots, etc., and make necessary preparation for planting.

ORDERING BULBS, &c.---FORWARDING MONEY.

To my customers I commend the following suggestions. In the first place will be found a statement of my manner of dealing—what I propose to do; and in the second, what I would like my customers to do. I will endeavor to do quite all I promise, and if those who order Bulbs will try to do nearly all I ask of them, it will save us from a good deal of delay and difficulty, and perhaps loss.

All Bulbs, Seeds, &c., Free of Postage.—I will send Bulbs, by mail, to any part of the United States, AT THE PRICES NAMED IN THE CATALOGUE, POSTAGE PAID. This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good Bulbs as cheaply as those who reside in our large cities. Such persons will be no longer compelled to buy poor Bulbs or none, but can send their orders with the money, and in a few days the articles will arrive in good order at their post office, where they can be obtained without further cost, as every package will be *paid through to its destination.* The only exceptions to this rule are when Grass Seed, and other heavy and bulky articles are ordered by the peck or bushel, or in cases especially noted. Bulbs, &c., will also be sent to other countries FREE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE in all cases where payment is possible here.

Free by Express.—Large orders will be forwarded to any part of the United States by Express, FREE. No charge for packages or packing. As I usually prefer, when possible, to send large and costly packages by Express, customers making large orders will please name their nearest Express office, and state whether it will be convenient for them to get their packages by Express. We can often send small packages cheaper and safer by Express than by mail. This applies to Seeds and Bulbs at Catalogue rates only, and not when special prices are made for large quantities. Persons often order small packages sent by Express, C. O. D., on which the charges would amount to more than the order. We can send and collect the money in this way, free of Express charges, only when orders amount to $10 and upward, and then not on long and expensive routes.

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.—I guarantee the safe arrival of the Bulbs in good condition in every case. If a package fails to reach a customer, I will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is injured or lost, I will replace it. My object is to supply all my customers with Bulbs, &c., without any more expense or risk to them than if I had a *store in their own town.* I therefore bear all the risk and expense of shipping.

Substituting.—It is our intention to send everything just as ordered without any change. Occasionally there are two articles very nearly alike, and if we happen to be out of one, we sometimes send the other to prevent delay and correspondence. This is only done in a very busy time and in matters of small value.

Everything Supplied.—We advertise nothing in the FLORAL GUIDE which we cannot supply—at least, we do not design to do so, but we have to print our GUIDE very early, having several hundreds of thousands to print and mail, which takes a long time. Occasionally a few things ordered from abroad fail to reach us, on account of bad crops or something of the kind. These are the only cases in which we fail to supply everything advertised.

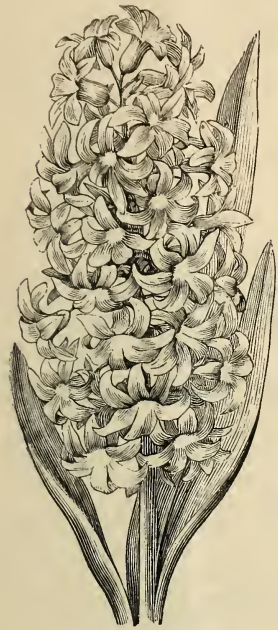
How to Send Money.—ALL MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE, if forwarded according to directions. *Post Office Money Orders,* to be obtained at many Post Offices, but not at all, are perfectly safe, and will cost from 5 to 25 cents. A *Draft on New York* can be obtained at any Bank for about 25 cents, and this is sure to come correctly. *Greenbacks* can be sent *by Express,* and these we are sure to get, and the cost is very little. I recommend these methods to all. The expense of forwarding money in either of these ways I will pay, and the cost may be deducted from the amount forwarded. Small sums—*two dollars* and less—may be forwarded by mail at my risk when Money Orders cannot be obtained. Money Orders are absolutely safe, and where these can be procured it is inexcusable to send anything but a mere trifle in bills or fractional currency in the letter. Many persons whose nearest Post Office does not issue Money Orders, can obtain them by taking a little trouble to go to an office near.

Forward Money with the Order.—In the busy season we have to fill more than two thousand orders each day. To make out bills for customers, and mail, charge on our books, then, in a few days, receive the money, make the proper credit and send receipt, requires more work than we can possibly perform. Please, therefore, send money with the order, and it will so facilitate our business that your order will be promptly executed.

Don't Forget your Name, Post Office or State.—Those who order, will please remember to give their *Names, Post Office, County* and *State,* as plainly as possible. Neglect of this causes us sometimes a great deal of trouble and our friends unnecessary uneasiness. Often we have a hundred letters without names on hand at one time. Please be sure the name you give is the name of your *Post Office,* and not of your town, or residence, or village.

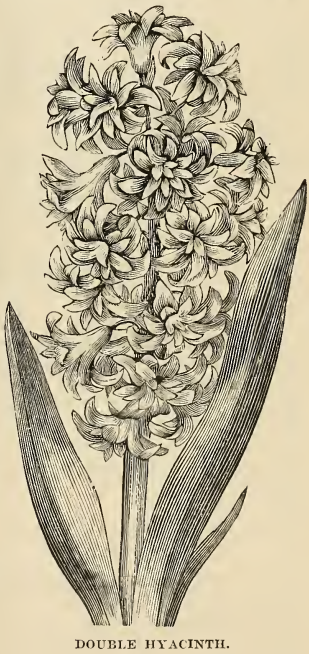
HYACINTHS.

THE HYACINTH is one of the most beautiful and fragrant of the Bulbous Flowers, and particularly desirable for house culture. Even half-a-dozen grown in pots and flowering during the winter, will afford more pleasure to the "loved ones at home" than the same amount of money spent in any other way. With how much pleasureable anxiety they watch the shooting forth of the bright leaves, the rising of the stately column; while the opening of the first bud makes a joyful thanksgiving of the most dreary winter's day. A very small pot will answer for the Hyacinth. Some prefer to plant three or four in a large pot, and this will make a very pretty ornament. Cover only the lower half of the bulbs with soil, press them down until they are nearly covered, then water until the soil is moistened thoroughly, and set the pots in a cool, dark cellar. The roots will there form, with but little growth of top. Here they may remain for several weeks, and a pot or two at a time can be taken into a warm, light room, for flowering, a week or ten days apart, and a succession of flowers obtained during most of the winter. When Hyacinths are planted in the garden, and well covered, the roots get a good start in the fall and winter; and it is very important in flowering them in the house that a growth of roots should be first encouraged in the way recommended. When placed in glasses of water for flowering, the base of the bulb should not quite touch the water. Fill the glasses with well water, and as soon as the flower buds appear, sprinkle the plant frequently with rain water. Set them away for about two weeks in a cool, dark room, until roots are formed; then remove to a light, moderately warm room, and give plenty of light and air. Keep Hyacinths in the coolest room you have, anything above freezing will answer, and near the light. Flowers of the Hyacinth are often ruined by growing them in a very hot, dry, unventilated room. Our plan is to keep a stand containing our stock of Hyacinths in the parlor or hall, which is kept most of the time at a low temperature From this room they are taken as needed—one or two of each color — to the sitting room, or the dining room, for special occasions, but always returned to their cool quarters for the night. By this method they not only flower well, but keep in bloom a long time. Change the water occasionally, if it becomes discolored. The choice named varieties grow best in glasses and pots, and single are more reliable than double sorts for house-culture, while they are in every respect as desirable. Some of the double sorts do well in the house, and when the selection is left to me I will try to please.



SINGLE HYACINTH.

Hyacinths should be planted in the garden in September, October or November. For beds of early flowers on the lawn, nothing excels the Hyacinth. Where beds are small and so near together that they can all be seen at once, it is well to fill each one with a separate color. Hyacinth flowers may be cut freely, without injury to the bulbs. Indeed, all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade. In about five or six weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, dried, and packed away in paper bags or boxes, for planting again in the fall. If the beds are needed for other flowers, as is generally the case, the bulbs may be removed in about two weeks after the flowers have faded.

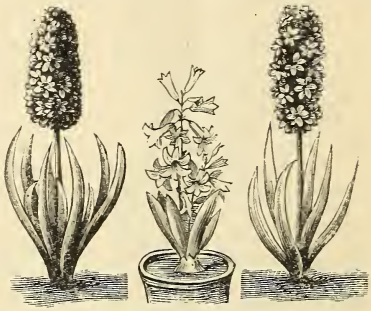


DOUBLE HYACINTH.

In this case, after removing the flower stems, if this has not been done before, lay the bulbs on a dry bed in the garden, and cover them with a little earth, leaving the leaves exposed. Here they can remain until the leaves have ripened, when they are ready to be packed away for fall planting, or can remain where they are until needed.

ROMAN HYACINTH.

Hyacinths will usually commence flowering in this latitude the latter part of April, and by choosing the *Early* and *Late* varieties, a good show of blossoms can be secured for at least a month or six weeks, if not too hot and dry. The *Late* varieties are mostly *double*, and are from one to two weeks later than the *Early* sorts. For the convenience of customers, I have designated the *Late* as well as the *Low* and *Tall* flowering kinds. Those not noted as *Late*, are *Early*. This will be found a great help in planting. The *Low* sorts throw up a stem five or six inches in height, and the trusses are usually globular and compact. The *Tall* sorts have a flower stem from six to ten inches or more in height, and the trusses are usually more loose. The colors are so classified that no description will be needed with each variety. The *Roman Hyacinth* is a very early flowering, white variety, that comes into bloom about the Holidays, and therefore is very popular with florists for cut flowers. The spikes are small, the flowers somewhat scattering, but each bulb gives several spikes, usually.



HYACINTH PLANTS.

The Hyacinth differs in habit very much, some varieties throwing up a strong flower stalk, with a bold and rather loose truss, while others have but a short stem with a compact, almost globular truss. The stronger growing kinds generally have larger bells, while those of a more dwarf habit present small bells in immense numbers. The low growing kinds often throw up two or more flower stems. The bright red colors are all low, with a compact truss, and disposed to throw up several flower stalks. Our artist has attempted to show the habit, but without much success, as he has only given us the tall or erect habit of double and single. The center plant is the little Roman White.

SPLENDID NAMED HYACINTHS.

DOUBLE BLUE.

	each.
DARK BLUE.	
Albion, late, low,	$0 35
Grand Alfred, low,	30
King of Wurtemburg, tall,	30
Kroon van Indien, low,	40
La Renommee, low,	35
Laurens Coster, tall, new,	65
Othello, low, new,	35
Prince Albert, low,	45
Prince of Saxe-Weimar, tall,	35
DEEP BLUE.	
Carl, Crown Prince of Sweden, tall,	45
Duc de Normandie, tall,	40
Frederic Soulie, late. low,	30
King of the Netherlands, low,	30
Lord Wellington, low,	30
Lord Raglan, low.	60
Mignon de Drijfhout, low,	35
DEEP BLUE.	each.
Morillo, late, low,	$0 40
Prince Frederick, tall,	35
LIGHT BLUE.	
A la Mode, low,	30
Bloksberg, late, low,	30
Comte de St. Priest, tall,	50
Envoye, late, low,	35
General Antink, low,	30
Grande Vedette, tall,	35
Habit Brilliant, late, tall,	40
Koning Ascingaris, tall.	35
La Fontaine, tall	35
Paarlboot, low,	45
Pasquin, tall,	35
Passetout, tall,	45
Richard Steele, low,	30
Rudolphus, low,	35

DOUBLE WHITE.

PURE WHITE. each.

Bucenthaurus, tall, ... $0 35
Duc de Berry, late, tall, ... 70
Gloria Florum, low, ... 35
La Deesse, late, low, ... 30
La Tour d' Auvergne, tall, ... 35
La Virginite, low, ... 30
Non Plus Ultra, late, tall, ... 35
Prince of Waterloo, late, tall, . . 50
Pyrene, low, ... 30
Sceptre d'Or, late, low, ... 30
Sphæra Mundi, late, low, ... 40

PURE WHITE. each.

Sultan Achmet, late; low, ... $0 35

BLUSH-WHITE.

A la Mode, low, ... 35
Anna Maria, low, ... 30
Herman Lange, low, ... 30
Lord Anson, low, ... 45
Mathilda, tall, ... 30
Miss Kitty, low, ... 40
Triumph Blandina, tall, ... 35
Virgo, tall, ... 35

DOUBLE RED AND ROSE.

RED.

Acteur, tall, ... 25
Alida Catharina, low, ... 25
Bouquet Constant, low, new, . . . 50
Bouquet Tendre, low, ... 30
Cochenille, (Eclipse,) low, ... 35
General von Ziethen, late, low, . . 30
La Gaiete, low, ... 35
Maria Louise, low, ... 35
Mars, late, low, ... 30
Noble par Merite, low, ... 40
Panorama, low, ... 25
Princess Royal, late, low, ... 25
Queen Victoria, tall, ... 25
Sans Souci, low, ... 60

RED.

Sir Thomas Grey, late, low, fine, . . 35

ROSE.

Bouquet Royal, late, tall, ... 30
Cœur Fidele, late, low, ... 25
Comtesse de la Coste, tall, ... 30
Czar Nicholas, low, ... 25
Gœthe, tall, ... 45
Grootvorst, late, tall, ... 30
Honneur d'Amsterdam, tall, ... 40
L' Esperance, low, ... 25
Lord Wellington, low, very fine, . . 40
Medea, late, low, ... 35
Perruque Royale, late, tall, ... 40

DOUBLE YELLOW.

Bouquet d'Orange, low, ... 40
Crœsus, late, low, ... 50
Gœthe, tall, ... 35
Jaune Supreme, tall, new, ... 60
La Grandeur, late, low, new, ... 60
Louis d'Or, late, tall, ... 35
Ophir, late, tall, ... 35
Piet Hein, low, ... 35
Van Speijk, tall, ... 60

SINGLE BLUE.

VERY DARK.

Ami du Cœur, tall, ... 25
Belle Africaine, tall, ... 40
La Nuit, low, ... 45
Mimosa, tall, ... 30
O'Connell, low, ... 25
Prince Albert, low, ... 45
Siam, low, ... 35
Uncle Tom, low, ... 35
William I, low, ... 35

DEEP BLUE.

Ami du Cœur, purple, low, ... 25
Baron van Tuijll, tall, ... 30
Bleu Mourant, late, low, ... 25
Charles Dickens, tall, ... 25
Emicus, low, ... 25
Emilius, low, ... 30

DEEP BLUE.

Graaf van Nassau, low, ... 35
Keizer Ferdinand, low, ... 30
L'Unique, purple, tall, ... 25
Nimrod, low, ... 40
Thunberg, tall, ... 25

LIGHT BLUE.

Bishop Royal, low, ... 25
Camper, tall, ... 25
Courronne de Celle, tall, ... 35
Grand Lilac, tall, ... 25
Grande Vedette, tall, ... 40
Iris, low, ... 30
La Peyrouse, low, ... 25
Orondates, tall, ... 35
Porcelaine Sceptre, low, ... 30
Regulus, low, ... 25

SINGLE WHITE.

PURE WHITE.

Alba Maxima, low, ... 50
Alba Superbissima, (Theba,) low, . 35
Bella Donna, late, low, ... 25
Belle Blanchisseuse, tall, ... 40
Belle Esther, low, ... 35
Belle Galathe, low, ... 40
Blanchard, tall, ... 40
Emicus, low, ... 30
Grand Vainqueur, tall, ... 35

PURE WHITE.

Grande Vedette, low, ... 30
Hannah Moore, low, ... 25
Kroonprincess, low, ... 30
La Candeur, low, ... 30
La Pucelle d'Orleans, low, ... 25
Madame Talleyrand, tall, ... 35
Queen Victoria, low, ... 30
Queen of the Netherlands, tall, . . 40
Themistocles, late, low, ... 30

ROSY WHITE.	each.
Anna Paulowna, late, tall,	$0 30
Cleopatra, low,	25
Elfride, tall,	30
Emilius, low,	30
Grande Blanche Imperiale, tall,	30
Grandeur a Merveille, low,	30
Hercules, low,	35

ROSY WHITE.	each.
Lord Grey, tall,	$0 25
Mammoth, low,	35
Rousseau, low,	25
Triumph Blandina, low,	25
Vesta, tall,	25
Voltaire, low,	25

SINGLE RED AND ROSE.

DEEP AND DARK RED.	
Agnes, low,	35
Amphion, low,	35
Amy, tall,	25
Appelius, low,	30
Belle Quirine, low,	25
Charilaus, low,	25
Deliah, low,	25
Dibbitz Sabalkanski, low,	25
Dunois, low,	35
Eldorado, low,	25
Herstelde Vrede, tall,	30
L'Adorable, low,	40
Madame Hodson, tall,	30
Mdlle Rachel, low,	30
Mars, low,	25
Monsieur de Faesch, low,	25
Prosper Alpini, late, low,	50
Queen Victoria Alexandrina, low,	35
Robert Steiger, tall,	25
Satella, low,	35

DEEP AND DARK RED.	
Veronica, low,	30
ROSE AND PINK.	
Ami du Cœur, low,	25
Duchess of Richmond, tall,	35
Emmeline, low,	25
Hermina, low,	25
Homerus, low,	45
Jenny Lind, low,	30
Johanna Chrisina, low,	25
La Dame du Lac, low,	40
Lord Wellington, low,	35
Maria Theresa, tall,	25
Neerlands Glorie, low,	25
Norma, tall,	25
Princess Victoria, late, low,	30
Prof. von Zwinden, tall,	40
Sultan's Favorite, tall,	30
Temple of Apollo, tall,	30
Tuba Flora, late, tall,	35

SINGLE YELLOW.

Adonia, tall,	25
Alida Jacoba, low,	25
Anna Carolina, late, low,	35
Conqueror, low,	25
Fleur d'Or, low,	25
Heroine, tall,	30
Koning van Holland, low,	25
La Pluie d'Or, tall,	25
Piet Hein, low,	35
Rhinosceros, tall,	35

To those who prefer to *leave the selection to me*, I will furnish Hyacinths from the above list at $3.00 PER DOZEN, each dozen to contain a good selection of the different and most desirable colors, single and double, and all first class Bulbs. Those who desire them for particular purposes, as for pots and glasses for winter-flowering, will please state the fact, and I will select the kinds best adapted to the purpose. Those who have a particular choice of one or more varieties that they wish sent in the dozen, shall be accommodated as far as possible.

UNNAMED HYACINTHS.

The mixed or unnamed Hyacinths will do well for out-door culture, and they can be obtained at comparatively little cost; but the flowers will not usually be as fine as those from named Bulbs, every one of which is selected particularly with reference to flowering in the house. These unnamed Hyacinths, however, are all large, excellent bulbs, imported directly from Holland, and will give good satisfaction. Indeed they often flower admirably in the house, though we do not recommend them for this purpose. I have placed them at the lowest possible price—only a trifle over cost—so as to bring them within the reach of all.

MIXED HYACINTHS, 15 cents each, or $1.50 per dozen.

Double Blue,	Double White,	Double Red,
Single Blue,	Single White,	Single Red.

ROMAN HYACINTHS.

	each.	per doz.	per 100.
Early Roman White Hyacinths, desirable for early flowers,	$0 20	$2 25	$17 00

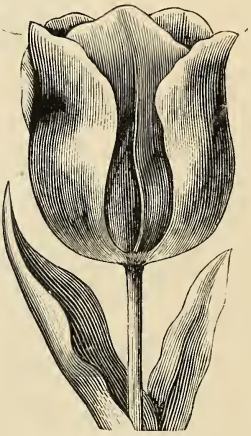
TULIPS.

THE TULIP is so perfectly hardy, flourishes so well under the most ordinary care, and is so varied and brilliant, that it never fails to give the greatest satisfaction. I sell but very few bulbs with so much pleasure as the Tulip, because I feel sure they will be more than satisfactory. The Tulip is dashing and showy, of the most brilliant and varied and delicate coloring, and desirable even as single specimens, but it is when grown in masses that the finest effect is produced. Nothing in the floral world can equal the dazzling brilliancy and gorgeousness of a bed of good Tulips. Those who are acquainted only with the common, poor Tulips, seen in the country, know nothing of the character of a good Tulip, or the magnificence of a mass of these superb flowers. The early varieties are excellent for house culture.

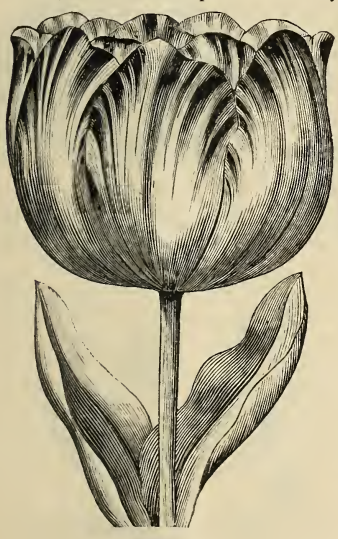
DUC VAN THOL TULIP.

Any good garden soil will do for the Tulip. A very rich soil is not necessary, though well rotted manure, rotted sods, or leaf-mold may be applied when the earth is poor. See that the drainage is good before planting. Plant in October and November. Make the soil fine and deep. Set the *Early* flowering kinds five inches apart, and the *Late* varieties six inches. Cover three inches deep. After Tulips have done flowering they can be taken up and planted close together in any corner of the garden until it is time to replant in the beds in the autumn, or Verbenas or other bedding plants can be set out between the rows, and before they cover the ground the leaves of the Tulips will be sufficiently ripe to be removed, and the ground can be raked off neatly.

Tulips are divided into two general classes, EARLY and LATE, and these again into several others. The earliest Tulips flower in this latitude the latter part of April, and by a proper selection of early and late sorts a good display can be kept up for nearly two months, if the weather proves tolerably cool and moist.


SINGLE EARLY TULIP.

Early Tulips.—The *earliest* of the early class are the DUC VAN THOL, single and double. They are in bloom here in April. The single varieties are of fine colors—white, yellow, scarlet, crimson, etc., growing about six inches in height, and make brilliant, dazzling beds, that continue gay a long time. They are also excellent for flowering in the house during the winter, three or four in a pot. The double variety is about the same height, red, bordered with yellow. We recommend those not acquainted with them to try a few Duc Van Thols for winter flowering in pots, or boxes, or baskets. Let the soil be very sandy, and if mixed with a little moss, all the better.


DOUBLE TULIP.

The TOURNESOL follows the Duc Van Thol, with very large *double flowers*, keeping in bloom a long time, and very desirable in all respects. Two varieties, orange and red, and very fine yellow. Good for pot culture in winter.

Following the Tournesol, is a large class of SINGLE EARLY TULIPS, containing very many splendid varieties. They flower early, before the sun becomes very hot, and hence continue in perfection a long time. These can always be depended upon for a brilliant and enduring bed. No class of Tulips will give greater satisfaction. Our list of named varieties in this beautiful and popular class embraces everything desirable yet produced by the most celebrated Holland growers. These, like the two preceding kinds, will give great satisfaction grown in pots in the house.

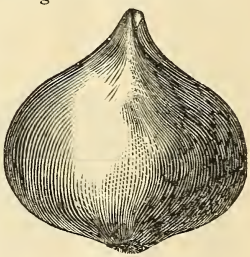
Double Tulips. — The DOUBLE TULIPS are becoming more popular every year, and this popularity is not undeserved. Some are beautifully formed, with delicate shades and stripes; others are as large and brilliant as the old red Pæony; while others of equal size are fine yellow, rose, white, etc. Our list of named varieties is the best ever offered in this country.

PARROT TULIP.

Parrot Tulips. — The PARROT TULIPS are exceedingly brilliant. The petals are long, loose and fringed. Most varieties have three or four colors, as crimson, yellow, orange and green; and the effect of such a mingling of bright colors may be imagined. Those who plant the Parrots, and are unacquainted with them, will be surprised at their gay appearance. Our list embraces all the distinct varieties known.

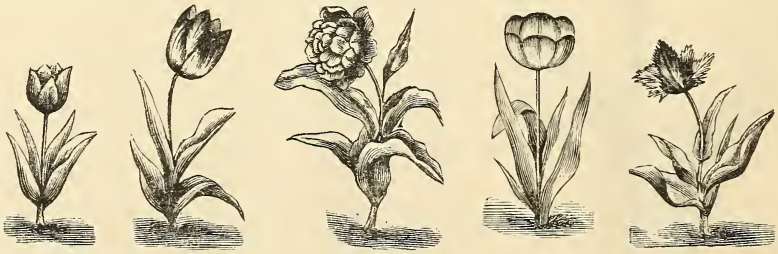
Late Tulips. — Of the LATE TULIPS there are many varieties, the distinction between each more or less clearly defined. These are the great favorites with florists the world over, and are truly magnificent, with tall, stately stems, usually eighteen inches in height, and large, well-formed, highly colored cups. The Late Tulips are divided into *Bizarres*, *Byblooms* and *Roses*. The *Bizarres* have yellow ground, marked with any other color. *Byblooms* have white ground, marked with purple and violet. *Roses* have white ground, marked or variegated with rose, scarlet, crimson or cherry. I have some two hundred named varieties of this class, but many do not differ very materially from others of a different name, though all are exceedingly fine.

The engraving shows the general appearance of the Tulip Bulb, though the varieties differ a good deal in form. A full sized bulb, when planted in the autumn, blossoms the coming spring. The bulb planted decays, flowering but once, and gives place to one or more new bulbs, that will bloom the next spring. These may be taken up or allowed to remain in the ground. As the bulb has no roots, removal does not injure flowering in the least, though unless replanted pretty early in the autumn, those that are allowed to remain in the ground flower a few days earlier. This is true of Hyacinths and all bulbs that are taken up and dried.



TULIP BULB.

We give the accompanying small sketches of Tulips when in flower, to show the habits of the different classes. They are as correct as we can give in so small a space, though different varieties in the same class often show quite a difference in habit, and this is particularly the case with the *Single Early* and *Double*, so that good judges can name many sorts by the habit of the plant and the form and color of the leaf.



DUC VAN THOL. SINGLE EARLY. DOUBLE. LATE SHOW. PARROT.

We have endeavored to give pretty full descriptions of the Tulip, and simple directions for culture, and if further information is needed on any point, we shall be happy to furnish the desired facts in future numbers. We had almost forgotten to say that the large engravings showing the cut flowers are about one-half the natural size.

FINE NAMED TULIPS.

DUC VAN THOL.

	each.	per doz.
Single Red,	$0 8	$0 80
" Rose,	12	1 25
" Scarlet,	10	1 00
" Yellow,	15	1 60
Single Crimson,	$0 10	$1 00
" White, true,	25	2 80
" Gold Striped,	15	1 50
Double Red,	5	50

TOURNESOL.

Orange and Red,	10	1 00
Yellow, true, fine,	15	1 50

SINGLE EARLY.

	each.
Abbesse de St. Denis, cherry striped,	$0 15
Admiral Florida, purple striped,	25
Alida Maria, white striped,	30
Alpherus, violet, tipped with white,	25
Arthus, beautiful deep red,	15
Bacchus, deep crimson,	15
Bakhuizen, violet,	35
Bizard Pronkert, red and yellow,	10
Breughel, purple,	15
Bride of Haarlem, red and white,	25
Brutus, gold striped,	20
Caiman, white, striped with purple,	15
Canary Bird, yellow,	15
Cerise de France, white and red striped,	25
Chrysolora, yellow and red, striped,	15
Claremont Striped, red, white flaked,	15
Commandant, flame, yellow margin,	10
Compte de Vergennes, white and red,	25
Couleur Cardinal, brilliant red,	15
Couleur Ponceau, crimson border, whitish ground,	10
Cour de France, yellow and red,	10
Cramoisi Royal, splendid crimson,	15
Donna Maria, red and white,	15
Dorothea Blanche, white ground, marbled with pink; new,	25
Duc de Claremont, carmine and white,	15
Duc Major, fine, brownish red, edged with yellow,	5
Duc d' Orange, brownish red, marbled with orange,	10
Duchesse de Parma, red, edged with yellow; splendid,	5
Eleonore, purple, edged with white,	10
Feu de Muscovie, yellow, striped with red; new,	20
Feu Superbe, flame-colored,	10
Franciscus I, splendid red and yellow,	15
Globe de Rigaud, purple striped,	20
Graaf Floris, white and rose,	15
Grand Duke of Russia, red, deeply edged with yellow,	15
Grootmeester, white and crimson, striped; large,	$0 15
Hebee, deep red and yellow, fine,	15
Hecuba, white, striped with red,	15
Hobbema Feuillemont, violet, bordered with white,	15
Lac Bontlof, purple and white, variegated leaves,	10
Lac Dore, purple,	25
Lac van Rijn, purple and white,	5
La Precieuse, rose and white,	15
La Reine, beautiful rosy white,	5
Ma Plus Aimable, red, striped with orange,	10
Marmont, red and white striped,	20
Paragon Guldebloem, violet and yellow,	10
Pax Alba, very fine white,	10
Pigeon, white,	7
Pottebakker, white,	10
Prince of Austria, red and yellow,	15
Proserpine, crimson; large and splendid; new,	30
Pure d'Or, golden yellow, red striped,	15
Purpermantel, purple striped,	10
Purple Crown, purplish crimson,	10
Reine des Cerises, cherry and white,	10
Red and Yellow of Leiden, fine red, striped with yellow,	15
Rose Brilliant, white, edged with red,	25
Rose Gris de Lin, very fine rose,	10
Samson, red,	10
Souvenir, red, yellow striped, dwarf,	5
Standard Royal, white and red striped,	7
Thomas Moore, orange,	6
Van Goijen, rose,	10
Vermillion Brilliant, glittering red,	25
Violet Blanche, white, tipped with red,	15
Wapan van Leiden, white and rose,	10
White and Red Bordered, white delicately mottled with red,	6
Yellow Prince, fine yellow,	5

DOUBLE TULIPS.

Admiral Kingsbergen, golden yellow, striped with bronze, large; late,	10
Aimable, coppery yellow, shaded with violet; early,	15
Alexander, red, yellow striped; late,	10
Atrium, yellow striped, fine; late,	10
Blue Flag, fine blue; late,	10
Bouquet d'Orange, salmon-red, with tinge of orange; late,	15
Brunello, brownish red, edged with yellow; late,	10
Buonaparte, orange-red, large; late,	5
Comte de Pompadour, purplish red, large; early,	15

DOUBLE TULIPS—*Continued.*

	each.
Conqueror, white and violet striped, large; late,	$0 10
Caffe Noir, rich, velvety, deep crimson,	10
Courronne d'Or, red, edged with white, late.	15
Crown Imperial, red striped, large; early,	20
Crown of Roses, splendid double rose, large; early,	20
Duke of York, puce and white; fine, large; early,	10
Extremite, yellow and red; early,	15
Gloria Solis, bronze, orange and crimson; early,	5
Grand Alexandre, yellow, beautifully striped with red; early,	10
Imperator Rubrorum, fine red; early,	10
Incarnat Gris de Lin, copper color, striped with violet; late,	10
Incomparable, deep rose, edged with white; early,	15
La Candeur, white; fine, large, early,	10
La Fidele, yellow and red; large, late,	10
Le Blason, fine rosy, large; early,	15
Madame Catalani, purplish rose, edged and mottled with white; late,	15
Mariage de ma Fille, pure white, striped with rose, large; late,	15
Milton, reddish purple, large; late,	5
Mina, white, striped with rose; late,	$0 15
Nosor, rich purplish; early,	10
Orange Boom, rose, carmine striped; late,	15
Orange Troon, deep rose, edged with white; late,	10
Pæony Gold, yellow and red; early,	10
Pæony Rose, scarlet; early,	5
Phoedor, splendid purple, fine; late,	15
Purple Crown, splendid dark velvety crimson; early,	10
Purple, White Bordered, early,	5
Regina Rubrorum, red, striped with creamy yellow; early,	25
Rex Rubrorum, fine scarlet; early,	5
Rhinosceros, purple, large; early,	10
Rose Eclatante, rich crimson; late,	5
Rose Hortense, white and purplish crimson, large and fine; early,	15
Violet de Paris, violet striped,	20
William Rex, purple and yellow; late,	20
Xenophon, crimson and yellow; late,	15
Yellow Rose, variegated foliage; late,	10
Yellow Rose, beautiful golden yellow, large; late,	5
Zebra, dark, velvety red, lightly striped with yellow; late,	10
Zwinglius, deep rose; early,	25

PARROT TULIPS.

Belle Jaune, beautiful yellow,	5
Cafe Brun, rich brown,	10
Large Scarlet, large and bright,	10
Perfecta, red striped,	5

Those who wish to leave the selection to me, I will supply *Duc Van Thol* and *Single Early* Tulips at $1.25 per dozen; *Double* at $1.00 a dozen, and *Parrots* at 75 cents a dozen.

LATE FLOWERING SHOW TULIPS.

Of this splendid class I have OVER TWO HUNDRED of the finest named prize varieties ever produced in Europe.

	each.	per doz.
Bizarres, named varieties,	$0 10	$1 00
Byblooms, "	18	1 75
Roses, "	25	2 50

	per doz.
Bizarres, mixed varieties.	$0 65
Byblooms, "	70
Roses, "	75

BEDDING TULIPS.

We know of no flower that will make such a perfect and showy ribbon bed as the Tulip, properly selected for the purpose. It should be formed of three distinct colors at least, as yellow. white and red, and not less than three rows of each color. Where more than three varieties are used, violet and striped may be introduced to advantage. For the purpose of encouraging this kind of planting, I have selected and imported in large quantities several varieties best adapted for the purpose, which I have determined to sell so low as to bring them, if possible, within the reach of all lovers of flowers. I have endeavored on page 175 to show the effect of a ribbon bed of Tulips, but this could not be well done unless printed in colors.

	per doz.	per 100.
Duchesse de Parma, red, bordered with yellow, splendid, tall,	$0 50	$3 50
Feu Superbe, bright red,	1 00	7 50
Samson, beautiful red,	1 00	7 50
Duc Major, red, edged with yellow.	50	3 50
La Reine, white, fine,	50	3 00
Yellow Prince, pure yellow,	50	3 50
Thomas Moore, orange,	60	4 25
Pigeon, pure white,	65	4 60

TULIPS FOR BORDERS.

Some of the low growing early Tulips are unsurpassed for borders of beds, growing from some four to eight inches in height; when planted close together so as to make an unbroken row, the effect is delightful. The following are the most desirable for borders:

	per doz.	per 100.
Standard Royal, red and white striped, beautiful,	$0 65	$4 60
White and Red Bordered, fine,	60	4 25
Souvenir, red and yellow striped,	50	3 00
Lac van Rijn, violet, white bordered, very fine,	55	3 80
Duc Van Thol, Double Red,	50	3 25
Duc Van Thol, Single Red,	80	6 25

The Duc Van Thols are so early that it is not best to plant them with later sorts in a border.

MIXED TULIPS.

The mixed Tulips I offer are not small or inferior bulbs, but are large, and of fine varieties and will make a showy, splendid bed, at little cost. Where it is not considered important to have the colors separate, they will give the best of satisfaction, especially to that highly respectable class whom Providence has blessed with fine taste and little money. To accommodate such I have reduced the price to about cost.

	per doz.	per 100.
Mixed Single Early, splendid flowers,	$0 50	$3 00
" **Double,** " "	50	3 00
" **Parrot Tulips,** fine flowers,	50	3 50
Bizarres, Byblooms, and Roses, Mixed,	65	4 60

CROCUSES.

THE CROCUSES are very interesting flowers, delicate and tasteful in form, and varied and gay in color. They begin to throw up their leaves before the frost is fairly gone, and in sheltered situations in this latitude will flower in March, though early in April is their season of greatest beauty. For several weeks, and until the flowering of the Hyacinth, through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather, the garden depends upon the Crocus alone for its brightness.

CROCUS.

Crocuses must be planted in the autumn. Set the bulbs about three inches apart and cover with not less than two inches of earth. Before winter sets in, cover the bed with a little straw, coarse manure, or other litter, to prevent the bulbs being thrown out by the frost. The Crocus will flower well in the house in winter — half a dozen or more in a little pot — or in baskets of moss, or in any other way that good taste may suggest. The bulbs may be set so close as almost to touch each other.

In another place we have described some of the ornamental purposes to which the Crocus is adapted, and there is really but one objection to its use in the house, and that is the brief existence of the bloom. However, the Crocus is so cheap and flowers so soon after planting, that it will always prove interesting and remain popular. For general purposes the unnamed are quite as good as the named, and as they are bought by the hundred for less than two cents each, cannot be considered an expensive luxury. The Yellow are the most vigorous in growth. A few Crocus bulbs scattered promiscuously over the lawn is one of the prettiest sights early in the spring that can be desired. Cut the turf a little with a trowel, and insert the bulb, and in the spring, even before the grass becomes pleasantly green, the lawn will be gay with flowers.

FINE HOLLAND CROCUSES, 20 cents per dozen, $1.50 per 100.

Large Blue,	**Large White,**
Large Striped,	**Large Yellow.**

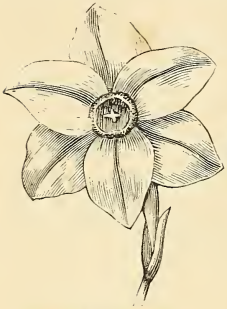
Those ordering the above by the dozen or hundred can select of one or all the varieties.

NAMED CROCUSES, 40 cents per dozen, $3.00 per 100.

Of the above FINE NAMED CROCUSES, mostly new varieties, I have about thirty sorts, white, blue, yellow and striped. They are unusually large and fine.

NARCISSUS.

THE NARCISSUS is a very fine class of early blooming flowers, including the well known Daffodil and Jonquil. Most of the varieties are hardy, and should be planted in the autumn, like the Hyacinth, but may remain in the ground a number of years, after which they will become so matted together as to make a division of the roots necessary.

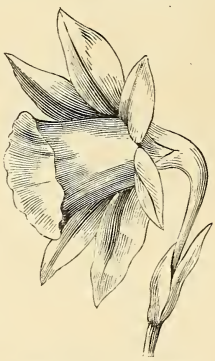


SINGLE NARCISSUS.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

The *Single Narcissus* is extremely hardy and popular as a border flower, and the central cup being of a different color from the six petals, makes the flower exceedingly attractive. Some have the petals of a light yellow and the cup orange; others have the petals white and the cup yellow; while the Poet's Narcissus (*Narcissus poeticus*,) sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, is snowy white, the cup cream color, with a delicate fringed edge of red, which gives its latter name. The *Double* varieties are very desirable. The common Daffodil is well known under that name, though not so well by its true one, *Van Sion*.

The most beautiful class of the Narcissus family, however, is the *Polyanthus Narcissus*. The flowers are produced in clusters or trusses of from half a dozen to three times this number. Like the others, they show every shade of color, from the purest imaginable white to deep orange; the cup of the white varieties being yellow, and of the yellow sorts orange.



TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

The *Polyanthus Narcissus* is not quite hardy in this climate, unless planted in a sandy soil, and well covered before winter, and then often fails; further south it does well. For flowering in pots in the house the Polyanthus Narcissus is unsurpassed, and nothing can be more satisfactory for this purpose. The Jonquils are also desirable for winter flowering. Three or four may be grown in a small pot. Try them in the house this winter; you will find nothing sweeter. The *Polyanthus Narcissus* will also flower well in glasses of water, like the Hyacinth, and it is desirable to grow a few in this way, yet nothing looks so natural and nice as a good healthy plant in a neat pot of earth, and no other method leaves the bulb in a sound, healthy condition for the next season. After flowering the bulbs may be set out in the garden to ripen, and when the leaves are gone the bulb can be stored away in the house until time for autumn potting. It is not often, however, that they do as well as freshly imported bulbs.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

	each.
Bazelman Major, fine white,	$0 60
Double Roman, white and yellow, fragrant,	10
Gloriosum superbum, white, with deep orange cup, fine,	15
Grand Monarque, white, yellow cup,	15
Grand Primo White,	20
Grand Primo Yellow, very fine,	$0 30
Grand Soliel d'Or, bright yellow, deep orange cup, splendid,	15
Grootvorst, white,	15
Luna, white,	15
Newton, yellow and orange, extra,	30
Staten Generaal, fine lemon,	15

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

Albo pleno odorato, white, fragrant,	10
Incomparable, fine light yellow,	10
Noblissimus, fine, new,	50
Orange Phœnix, orange and lemon,	10
Tratus Cantus, new, fine,	10
Sulphur Crown, light yellow,	10
Van Sion, (Yellow Daffodil,)	7

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

Bulbocodium, or Hoop Petticoat, fine,	25	**Muschatos**, fine, new, ...	20
Campernel, (Great Jonquil,) yellow, fragrant, ... per dozen, $0 50	5	**Poeticus**, ... per dozen, $0 50	5
Etoile d'Or, ...	10	**Trumpet, Gold**, ...	15
		Trumpet, Silver, ...	15

JONQUILS.

	each.	per doz.		each.	per doz.
Largest Double, sweet-scented,	$0 30	$3 00	**Single**, sweet-scented, ...	$0 5	$0 50

LILIES.

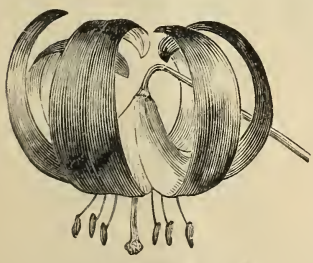
THE LILY is loved in every land. It is the queen of flowers, and only the Rose can dispute its regal honors. We find it in the humid vale, the arid desert, and on the lofty mountain top. With few exceptions, Lilies succeed in our gardens admirably, are subject to no diseases, and continue to increase in strength and beauty for many years. From six to a dozen of the best varieties will give a good collection, better far than is seen even in most of our best gardens. The past twenty years has added to our garden Lilies the best we now possess, such as *Lancifolium*, of several varieties, *Auratum*, *Washingtonianum*, *Bloomerianum*, &c. The collection of Lilies is now so large and so good that no lover of flowers can afford to ignore this interesting and elegant family, and no garden can be considered complete without a good collection. We will describe a few of the best kinds.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

Lilium lancifolium. Among the many truly valuable flowers that have been introduced into this country and Europe from Japan and China, during the past twenty years, nothing exceeds the beautiful, delicate, yet brilliant Japan Lilies — *Lilium lancifolium.* In addition to their beauty, these Lilies are exceedingly fragrant and as hardy as any of our common varieties. Strong bulbs send up flowering stems from three to four or five feet in height, and begin to bloom about the middle of summer. Each flowering stem will have from two to a dozen flowers, according to strength of bulb. No description can do anything like justice to these flowers, or show the beautiful frost-like white of the surface, glistening like diamonds, or the rubies that stand out on the surface.

PLANT.

L. Chalcedonicum is one of the Martagon or Turk's Cap Lilies, being much reflexed, as shown in the engraving. The flower is small, about the size of our common *Canadensis*, but it is the most brilliant flower of the family — a scarlet so bright that no painting can do it justice, as it is impossible to procure a color sufficiently intense. We have endeavored to portray this Lily in our Chromo B, where it will be found quite correct, except in coloring. The *Chalcedonicum* is a native of Palestine, and is, no doubt, the flower referred to by our SAVIOR as the Lily of the field arrayed in glory far exceeding even the glory of Israel's most voluptuous monarch. In addition to the brilliant color, the flower has the appearance of being freshly varnished. Plant pretty deep, and it is well to give a little mulching the first summer. A few flowers only will be given the first season, if any, but the improvement will be marked and satisfactory every season.



LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM.

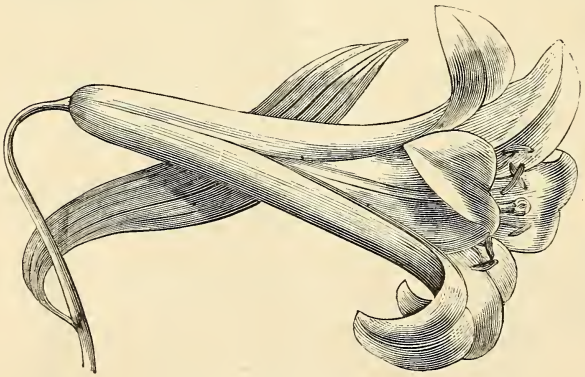
PLANT.

L. auratum is the great Lily from Japan, sometimes called Golden-Banded Lily. This is the King of Lilies. The flower is ten to twelve inches across, composed of six delicate white ivory parts, each being thickly studded with crimson spots, and having a golden band through its center. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers attain a very large size, and upward of a dozen are produced on a single stem. My *Auratums* are grown on my own grounds, and are fine and healthy, but their enormous size and wonderful beauty will well repay for the outlay, even if occasionally one should decay. Plant them in as dry a place as possible, and five inches in depth. The bulbs should remain in the ground several years without removal, if possible. The bulbs I offer are fine, as all have flowered this season, and will generally bloom well next summer, and continue to improve every year. Unfortunately the bulbs of this Lily reaches us from Japan in a diseased condition, caused, perhaps, by the long sea voyage, and few survive more than a year or two of a sickly existence. We have now bulbs of our own propagation, as sound and healthy, apparently, as even the old Tiger, and these we can recommend with confidence.

LILIUM AURATUM.

PLANT.

The *Japonicum longiflorum* is a beautiful, Trumpet-shaped flower, some four inches or more in length, and of pearly whiteness. It is perfectly hardy and healthy. The plant seldom exceeds eighteen inches in height. Bulbs small. It is destined to become a universal favorite. The *Longiflorum* bears forcing well, and therefore can be grown in the house where it will invariably give perfect satisfaction. Indeed it is one of those beautiful and useful flowers that we cannot praise too highly. There are two Lilies very similar, though larger and somewhat scarce. *Eximium* has flowers about an inch or two longer, and the plant is somewhat taller. *Takesima* produces flowers about the same size as *Eximium*, but the plant is quite distinct, the flower stalk being purplish.



LILIUM JAPONICUM LONGIFLORUM.

PLANT.

Lilium candidum is our common white garden Lily, and yet we have none more beautiful. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and constantly improves, throwing out new bulbs, so that after a few years a clump is formed several feet in diameter and from four to five feet in height, giving a perfect mass of beautiful white, fragrant blossoms. For floral decorations no flower excels this beautiful white Lily, and we advise everybody to grow a clump of these flowers in some corner of the garden, especially for cutting for decorative purposes. Was this Lily newly discovered it would be very much prized, and every one would desire to possess it, regardless of cost, but being old it is too much neglected, and this is the reason we are a little zealous in urging upon our readers the claims of one of our oldest and best friends.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

PLANT

L. speciosum album is a new white Lily from Japan, of the *Lancifolium* style, and far superior in purity of color, size of flower and vigor of plant to the old *Lancifolium album*. In habit the plant is as robust as *Rubrum*, the flowers are as large, while they are of the purest white, the flower stem and band in center of petals being Pea green. Leaves and stems a very light, almost transparent, green. We have had this variety in cultivation several years, but our stock was so small that we could not offer it for sale until this season.

L. excelsum is a very delicate flower, being creamy or light buff, and exceedingly fragrant. The plant is vigorous, blooms abundantly, and is one of the tallest of the family. This is the only true buff Lily we know of, and it is a real beauty, a strong bulb, throwing up a stem more than four feet in height, and bearing more than a score of flowers, of a creamy buff, a very little inclined to salmon, reflexed, and about three inches in diameter.

L. Washingtonianum is one of the best of the California and Oregon Lilies, pure waxy white, glossy as though freshly varnished, and spotted with fine purple spots. The flowers, though perfectly white when they open, change to pink, becoming darker each day, so that flowers are seen on the same plant of every shade from white to deep purplish pink. We have now this Lily in flower, growing from four to five feet in height, and bearing over twenty flowers each. Flowers two inches in length and the same in breadth. The engravings show a flower just opened, and also the habit of the plant, both, as in all our Lily engravings, much reduced in size. Having spent the summer of 1874 in California, mainly for the purpose of examining the Lilies of the country, and learning all we could of their habits and true names, we feel prepared to offer the Lilies of the Pacific coast to our customers with confidence. The *Washingtonianum* we have flowered for a number of years, and we think our bulbs are sound and healthy, though we would say to all to whom money is an object, and failure would prove a disappointment, procure but one or two of these new California Lilies, just for trial. If they succeed you will be delighted, and if any fail the loss will not be serious. Set the bulbs down not less than six inches.

LILIUM WASHINGTONIANUM.

PLANT.

The *Bloomerianum*, or *Humboldtii*, is a very pretty yellowish Lily, with large brown spots, a native of California, and which we found growing mostly in shady places and near the banks of running streams. It is a very desirable Lily. About four feet in height. It was named *Bloomerianum* after a worthy Botanist of California, our friend BLOOMER, by that enterprising and whole-souled collector, Dr. KELLOGG, with whom we have spent many pleasant hours, but by some it is thought to have been previously discovered by ROEZL, and named in honor of Baron HUMBOLDT. Plant this and all California Lilies deep, certainly not less than six inches, and we think this variety might well be grown in partial shade. A good mulching the first season after planting is very desirable, not only for this variety, but for all the Lilies We are apt to think because a plant is a native of a warm, dry country, that it can endure any amount of heat, but we often find that such plants, in a natural state, grow in shady nooks and ravines and on cool mountain sides, constantly watered by cool springs. The *Nemophila*, for instance, that is so apt to burn in this section, so that its cultivation has almost been abandoned, but which is a great favorite in England and Scotland, may be found in California, in the highest excellence, and by the acre, but always pretty well up in the mountains and in cool situations.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII.

PLANT.

The *Pardalinum* is a California Lily, something like our *Canadensis* and *Superbum*, but of clearer yellow and brighter red. A very pretty small Lily, growing in large clusters, and quite desirable. The lower half of each petal is yellow, spotted with brown, the upper half red, almost crimson, giving the flower a very pretty appearance. The foliage is lanceolate, that is, very narrow lance-shaped leaves, and we have never seen a plant or bulb, or even leaf, that was not entirely healthful.

Although we have had most of the new California Lilies on trial for a number of years, we have been rather slow in introducing them to the notice of our readers, because several have shown a disinclination to become acclimated. There is great pleasure in testing comparatively untried plants and bulbs, somewhat the same kind of feeling we experience in traveling a new road or visiting a strange country. We would deprive no one of this pleasurable excitement, yet we cannot forget the fact that many of our customers have but little money with which to indulge their love for the beautiful, and we feel exceedingly anxious that this little should be invested to the best possible advantage.

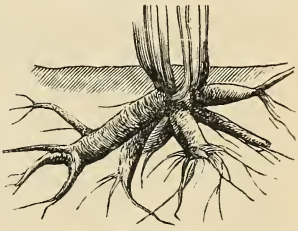
	each.	per doz.
Lilium auratum, the new magnificent Japan Lily,	$0 50	$5 00
atrosanguineum, dark red, marbled with orange,	35	3 50
candidum, common white,	25	2 50
excelsum, delicate, cream or buff,	1 00	
speciosum album, (*Præcox*,) new, white,	2 00	
Chalcedonicum, scarlet,	1 00	
Japonicum longiflorum, pure white, trumpet shaped, 5 inches long,	25	2 50
Takesima, large, trumpet shaped,	75	
Eximium, large, white, trumpet shaped,	75	
lancifolium rubrum, white and red,	25	2 50
lancifolium roseum, white and rose,	25	2 50
lancifolium, extra large bulbs of either the above,	50	5 00
lancifolium album, white,	50	5 00
lancifolium punctatum,	75	
tigrinum, Tiger Lily,	20	2 00
Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow with dark spots, dwarf,	35	3 50
Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers, 2 feet,	35	3 50
Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink,	2 00	
Bloomerianum, or Humboldtii, yellow spotted,	2 00	
Pardalinum, yellow and red, spotted,	1 00	
croceum, orange,	20	2 00
Canadensis, our native Lily,	25	2 50

CHINESE PÆONIES.

The Chinese Pæonies are so valuable on account of their large size, beautiful coloring and delightful fragrance, and so entirely hardy and vigorous, that I am anxious all my customers should have at least a *White* and *Pink* variety. Fragrans is one of the best Pink varieties, and we have put it at *one-half price*, so as to tempt everybody to plant one. The Pæonies are perfectly hardy, do well planted in the autumn, and will succeed in any ground, unless so wet that the water will lay on the surface in the winter and spring. They may be planted either in the autumn or spring, and are transported with greater safety than almost any plant — not one in a hundred failing. They are also easily increased by division of the roots. A little extra attention in the way of manure will induce a vigorous and rapid growth. We do not know of any thing that injures the Pæony except starving in a poor soil and standing water during the winter and spring. For large floral decorations few of our flowers can surpass the Pæony. They seem designed for a grand display, without anything cheap or gaudy in their appearance. The large engraving shows the flower about one-half natural size, while the small cuts give a pretty good idea of the form and habit of both plant and roots, the drawings being taken from a full grown and vigorous plant the second season after planting. Such a growth must not be expected the first season, nor should flowers be looked for or desired. Secure first a good strong plant, and then flowers will come in abundance. Those who are so impatient that they will plant only those things that flower the first season will never be very successful or very happy florists. Time passes swiftly, and the plants grow while we work and sleep and visit and travel.

PÆONY FLOWER.

PÆONY PLANT.


PÆONY ROOT.

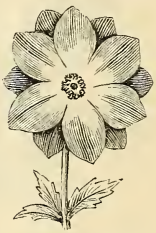
	each.
Fragrans, one of the best pink varieties, very fragrant,	$0 25
Double White,	50
Anemoneflora striata, outer petals rosy violet, inside rose and salmon,	50
Beaute Francaise, outside deep rose, center salmon,	50
Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon,	50
Carnea striata, flesh color, striped with red,	50
Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full,	50
Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose,	50
Dr. Bretonneau, rosy violet, large and fine,	50
Duchesse d'Orleans, violet rose, salmon center,	50
Elegantissima, outside petals blush, inside salmon,	50
Grandiflora carnea plena, outside blush, center fringe yellowish,	50
Hericartiana, outside petals rose, inside rose and salmon,	50
Latipetala, outside petals flesh, center yellowish,	50
Lilacina plena, pale rose, center tinged with salmon,	50
Lutea rosea, rose, tinged with yellow,	50

	each.
Lutea variegata, outside petals flesh color, center yellowish and fringed,	$0 50
Nivalis, pure white, center petals yellow, small and fringed,	50
Perfection, outside petals rose, inside salmon marked with purple,	50
Plenissima rosea superba, very large and full, deep rose, tinged with salmon,	50
Poiteau, clear rosy blush, large and sweet,	50
Pomponia, outside petals large, purplish pink, center salmon,	50
Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine,	50
Pulcherrima, rose and salmon,	50
Reevesii, delicate rose, center petals fringed,	50
Striata rosea alba, blush, nearly white, inside fringed, with red markings,	50
Striata speciosa, pale rose, center whitish, large and sweet,	50
Variegata plenissima, rose and pink shaded, very large and full,	50
Victoria tricolor, outer petals rose, center yellowish white,	50

ANEMONES.

All will admit, who have ever seen the Anemone in bloom, that it is a most beautiful flower. The colors are exceedingly brilliant, and the markings, stripes and belts charming. Double and single are both desirable — the single the most brilliant in color. The Anemone has not been grown generally, because it has been thought too tender to bear our winters. The bulbs may be kept until spring, and if planted early will flower well. Although we cannot recommend the Anemones for fall planting, with the same confidence we do more hardy things, they are well worthy of trial, and those who succeed will be delighted. The roots look like dried ginger, and customers must not think they are worthless because "dry as sticks."

DOUBLE ANEMONE.



SINGLE ANEMONE.

Plant the roots five or six inches apart, and cover about three inches deep. They flower after the Hyacinth, and continue a long time in bloom. As soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow, the roots may be taken up, dried in the shade, and packed away until the next autumn.

	per doz.
Anemone, single, brightest colors,	$0 25
" **double,** best mixed colors,	25
" **single scarlet,**	30

	each.	per doz.
Anemone, double scarlet,	$0 6	$0 60
" best double named sorts, (100 varieties,)	$0 10	75

OXALIS.

An interesting class of small bulbs, desirable for winter-flowering in pots, producing an abundance of bloom. They should be potted as early as convenient. The list we have given below are autumn and winter bloomers, *lutea* and *multiflora* flowering well through the winter. The leaves, as will be seen by the engraving, resemble in form the Clover leaf; indeed, the celebrated Irish Shamrock is an Oxalis. As the leaves are on long, slender stalks, and consequently droop, it can be readily understood how well the Oxalis is adapted to hanging baskets and other similar purposes. Generally, both leaves and flowers are abundant, so that a few plants present a very cheerful aspect during the whole winter. There are varieties that will not blossom in the winter, but these we shall not describe in this number. They are mostly desirable for borders, edgings, &c., and the one figured in the first number of the Guide for 1874 is particularly desirable for this work. The bulbs of the Oxalis are small. Our little engraving shows a plant in bloom, but the different varieties vary very much in habit, and the plants make a more vigorous growth and a larger plant than the size of the bulb would seem to indicate. We have plants now, almost globular in form, and measuring from a foot to eighteen inches in diameter.

OXALIS.

	each.
Bowii, bright rose,	$0 10
Lutea, yellow; one of the best for winter blooming,	10
Multiflora, white,	10
Versicolor, a beautiful variety; white, yellow eye, crimson outside,	$0 10
About twenty-five of the finest named varieties,	10

RANUNCULUS.

THE RANUNCULUS is not considered hardy generally, but with good dry soil, with drainage so that the surface water may run off easily, tolerable success may be obtained. Desirable for culture in the house. The bulbs are very curious, tooth-like, and may be kept out of ground almost any length of time, and will then grow as well as when freshly taken up. They can, therefore, be kept until the spring, and if then planted early, in a pretty cool place, like the north side of a fence or hedge, the result will be usually quite satisfactory. Our fierce summer suns are not favorable to the full development of this flower, as it delights in a cool, moist atmosphere. This fact should be remembered in house culture. No success may be looked for in a hot, dry room. This is one of those beautiful flowers that will never be common in America. Many, however, delight to show their skill in managing difficult things, and here is abundance of pleasure in this work. Nothing in Holland delighted us so much as the immense beds of this flower abounding around Haarlem, and when our good friends there presented us with a magnificent bouquet composed of the choicest varieties, we would have given a large sum to have had an opportunity of telegraphing that bouquet to friends at home.

RANUNCULUS PLANT.

R. FLOWER.

	each.	per doz.
Ranunculus, 100 best named varieties.	$0 10	$0 75
" Best mixed varieties, ...		25

CROWN IMPERIALS.

Early in the spring, before the frost is fairly out of the ground, the strong flower stem of the Crown Imperial begins to appear, and gradually it ascends, the most brilliant green of the garden, the true herald of spring, upward and upward, until it stands erect full three feet in height, its glossy emerald leaves waving in the breeze, and often bending beneath the untimely snow. Nearly at the top of this column appears the flowery crown of bell-shaped flowers, and above these a tuft of leaves, all forming a pretty crown from which its name is derived. Although the Crown Imperial is so pretty in early spring, its fragrance is not at all desirable. The flower stem, when removed, leaves an open space in the center of the bulb, which sometimes causes those inexperienced to consider the bulb injured. There are several varieties, differing mainly in the color of the flowers, as yellow, scarlet, red, orange, &c. The bulbs should be planted four or five inches deep and about a foot apart. They will not usually flower the first year after planting. This is one of those hardy and useful plants about which there is no mystery or difficulty. Once put in the ground, and having obtained a fair start, it will continue to grow and increase from year to year, until the children become men and women, and often decorate the graves of the first planters.

CROWN IMPERIAL.

	each.		each.
Crown upon Crown, ...	$0 50	**Red,** gold striped foliage, ...	$0 70
Maximum Red, ...	55	**Double Red,**	1 50
Maximum Yellow, ...	1 25	**Double Yellow,**	2 00
		Red, ...	30

SNOW-DROPS.

THE first flower of spring is the delicate SNOW-DROP, white as snow. Its appearance about the first of March is a joyful surprise. The bulbs are quite small; the leaves and flowers about six inches in height. Plant in the fall, in beds or masses of a dozen or more, about two inches apart, and about the same depth. They are very desirable for growing in pots, etc., in the house in winter. A dozen may be planted in quite a small pot or saucer. A few planted in the lawn produces a fine effect early in the spring, and mowing will not destroy the bulbs, for the leaves will ripen so early that they will be pretty well matured before the grass will need cutting. Perfectly hardy, and bulbs can remain several years without removal.

SNOW-DROP.

The SNOW FLAKE, (*Leucojum*,) is sometimes called the Large Snow-Drop, from its resemblance to this delicate flower. It is much larger, and more robust in habit. Flowers white, with bright green spots. Once planted, it manages to take care of itself pretty effectually, and flowers very freely in summer.

	per doz.	per 100		per doz.	per 100
Single Snow-Drop,	$0 25	$1 75	**Double Snow-Drop,**	$0 75	$6 00

Leucojum æstivum, Large Snow-Flake, ... each, 15

SCILLAS.

The SCILLA is the brightest and prettiest and hardiest of the early spring flowers. When the Crocuses are in bloom the little modest *S. Siberica* and *S. campanulata* may be seen throwing up a little cluster of flowers of the most intense blue imaginable. No painter can give even a faint idea of the brilliancy of their color. The flower stem is only about four inches in height, and it is just the pretty flower that everybody craves for the button hole. The plant flowers without showing a leaf. After the flowers are gone the leaves appear, and these should not be injured. Many, after the flower has disappeared, remove the leaves so as to make room for other plants, but this course injures the bulbs unless the leaves are pretty well matured. No bulb is more hardy or more competent to take care of itself The bulbs are quite small, as is also the plant, and, like all small bulbous rooted plants, look best and are less likely to be destroyed if grown in little masses—a dozen or so in a group. When small bulbous roots are scattered over the garden singly, they are almost certain to be destroyed, especially where help in cleaning up the garden is occasionally employed. It is difficult for any one to remember the location of bulbs unless some attention is given to their arrangement.

SCILLA.

	each.		each.
Siberica, bright intense blue,	$0 10	**Hyacinthoides cœrulea,**	10
Campanulata,	10	" **rosea,**	10
Hyacinthoides alba,	10		

COLCHICUM.

The COLCHICUM, or Autumn Crocus, is a curious and interesting flower. The leaves appear in the spring, and the flowers in the autumn, and the seed the next midsummer. This singular habit makes the flower very interesting both to the Botanist and Florist. The bulbs are perfectly hardy, and we have never known one injured by the winter. Each bulb gives quite a cluster of flowers, generally six or eight, and so persistent is it in its determination to flower, that if taken up early in the autumn, before time for flowering, and placed in a pot or basket, it will bloom just as well as if left in the ground. Indeed, if placed upon a bracket or shelf, without either soil or moisture, the pretty pinkish flowers will appear just the same as though it had retained its natural position in the ground. *C. autumnalis* is a delicate pink; *C. Agrippina* of a deeper color and checkered. A few of either variety will afford great satisfaction, and to those who have never grown the Colchicum we would say, obtain the cheapest, if money is of any particular consequence.

COLCHICUM.

	each.		each.
Autumnalis,	$0 10	**Agrippina,** new and fine,	$0 40

IXIAS.

Very beautiful and curious plants for winter culture, many varieties exhibiting two or three colors in the same flower. Several should be planted in a pot. Treatment the same as for Hyacinths in pots.

Ixia, Twenty best named varieties, ... each, $0 10

IRIS.

The Iris, or Flowering Flag, as it is commonly called, or *Fleur de lis* of the French, is well known as a hardy border flower. They are natives of damp spots in all four quarters of the globe, but were adopted for garden culture more than three hundred years ago. In that time they have become very much improved, and some varieties are exceedingly beautiful. We shall never forget the time, or our feelings, when we first saw the flower of that grand Iris, *susiana major*, five inches across, and of the richest colors and most singular markings. The *pavonia* is small, but beautifully marked, almost looking like a butterfly. This, however, is not hardy, and is suitable for winter flowering in the house. The others are perfectly hardy, needing scarcely ordinary care. The *I. Persica*, also, is admirable for winter flowering.

	each.	per doz.
Anglica, mixed sorts, ...	$0 7	$0 70
Hispanica, mixed varieties, .		25
Pavonia, (Peacock,) beautiful,	10	1 00
Persica, dwarf, fragrant, fine, .	30	3 30

	each.
Susiana major, rose, tinted with brown, dark stripes, large, ...	$0 80
Tuberosa, rich velvet, marked with black, ...	25

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

Very few plants give such universal satisfaction as the Perennial Phloxes. In the first place they are perfectly hardy, and will come out of any winter in good healthy condition without the loss of a plant. Then we send out plants with perfect confidence that they will reach their destination in just as good condition as they leave us. The flowers, when plants get strong, are immense bunches of bloom, from the purest white to crimson. Plants will keep increasing in size, and may be divided at the roots every year or two. Half-a-dozen well established plants, and of well selected colors, is a treasure for the garden that every lover of flowers must appreciate. The Perennial Phlox is one of those hardy, useful and beautiful flowers whose culture we are anxious to increase, because the expense and trouble is but little, and the result more than satisfactory. The flower resembles that of the annual Phlox, but the clusters are large, sometimes forming majestic heads of bloom. We have endeavored to show the appearance of the plant when in bloom in the little engraving, but we fear without much success. Plants when in flower are two feet or more in height. We furnish seed, but it does not germinate very readily; however, as the cost is only a *dime* there is not much risk in the trial, and some succeed. Price of plants, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

ROSES.

Hardy Roses for Out-door Planting.

	each.
Hybrid Perpetual, in varieties, ...	$0 50
Climbing Rose.—Baltimore Belle, blush white, ...	40
Queen of the Prairie, pink, ...	40
China and Bourbon Roses, not quite hardy here, but will do well with a little protection; blooming all summer, ...	40

Roses for Winter-flowering in the House, 40 Cents each.

Bella, white.
Safrano, saffron yellow.
La Pactole, light canary.
Isabella Sprunt, canary yellow.
Bon Silene, salmon pink.
Agrippina, rich crimson.
Phoenix, carmine.
La Marque, white, tinged with straw color.
Marechal Niel, yellow.
Pauline le Bonte, light blush.
Hermosa, rosy pink.
Glorie de Dijon, buff, with salmon shade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following plants and bulbs are hardy and suited for autumn planting in the garden. Much is gained by planting unquestionably hardy plants in the fall. They are also mostly suited for culture in the house.

Lily of the Valley, very well known, white, delicate and fragrant, and a clump in a pot is very desirable. Large clumps, ... each. $0 50
Dicentra spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter, ... 25
Blue Grape Hyacinth, small, grape-like flowers, ... 10
White Grape Hyacinth, like the above in form, but clear white, ... 15
Feathered Hyacinth, a very pretty feathery flower, curious and interesting, ... 10
Ivy, no plant can be made so useful for winter adornment as the Ivy. It can be formed into screens of any desired form for ornamentation. Its glossy foliage is always refreshing, and it will bear a large amount of hard usage. Strong plants, ... 35
Gladiolus, can only be planted in autumn in the South and Pacific coast, where there is very little frost, and do not bloom well in the house. A full list of named sorts will be found in first number Floral Guide; mixed, per doz., ... 1 00
Perennial Pea, pink, fine climber for arbors, &c., hardy and excellent Roots, ... 50
Astilbe Japonica, white, feathery flowers; hardy, also very fine for forcing in the winter, 50
Day Lily, white, ... 50
" " blue, ... 25

The following are designed for house culture, or for planting out in the spring.

Calla, the favorite Egyptian Lily, will flourish either in pots, or aquariums, or globes, . 50
Madeira Vine, is an excellent climber, closely resembling the Ivy, and useful for same purposes. Foliage lighter in color and more delicate. Tubers, each, ... 10
Tuberose. These may be planted in the extreme South and the Pacific coast, where there are no severe frosts, in the autumn, and are desirable for the house. For house-culture, plant as early as possible in the autumn, and keep as warm as convenient. They like heat, ... each, 15 cents; per dozen, 1 50
Boston Smilax, a beautiful vine for house culture in winter; for delicacy and grace of habit it is unsurpassed; dry roots, each, ... 50
Solanum Jasminoides, one of the finest climbers for the house, rapid grower and abundant bloomer. It bears the atmosphere of living rooms as well as English Ivy, . 50
Cobœa scandens, ... 50
Cyclamen Persicum, for pot culture, ... 50

SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Many of our Hardy Annuals and Perennials do the best if sown in the autumn. The Perennials should be sown so early as to make a fair growth before winter sets in. Then they will flower the next summer. If plants are very weak they will not always bear the winter. The Hardy Annuals generally do best sown rather late, so that the seed will remain in the ground and be ready to start at the first approach of spring. Some kinds thrive in the cold, wet weather of spring, that would almost refuse to grow when the season is more advanced. The soil for seeds or plants during the winter season should be dry. Varieties marked with a * require planting early enough to secure plants for autumn—say about middle of September. The others may be sown any time before winter sets in. Our friends in the Southern States will find it to their interest to sow all hardy and half-hardy annuals in the autumn, as well as perennials, as they give much better flowers than if sown in the spring. To those who have not received our No. 1 GUIDE for 1874, containing a full list of Seeds, we can forward it by mail, on application.

	pkt. cts.
Alyssum, Sweet, ...	$0 5
***Antirrhinum,** (Snapdragon,)	5
***Aquilegia,**	10
***Callirhoe pedata,**	10
* " **verticillata,**	10
***Campanula,** (Canterbury Bell,) single mixed, ...	10
* " Double mixed, ...	10
Candytuft, white, the most hardy, . .	5
***Catchfly,** (Silene,)	5
Centaurea, mixed varieties, ...	5
Clarkia, single and double, each, . . .	5
***Dianthus Chinensis,** mixed varieties,	$0 10
* " **Heddewigii and laciniatus,** five varieties mixed.	20
***Digitalis,** mixed, ...	5
***Hollyhock,** mixed colors, ...	15
Larkspur, Rocket, tall and dwarf, . .	5
Larkspur, Perennial, (Formosum,) .	10
Lupinus, mixed varieties, ...	5
***Lychnis Chalcedonica,**	5
* " " **carnea,** . .	5
* " " **flore-albo,** .	5
* " **Haageana,**	20

*Lychnis Haageana hybrida, . . . $0 20
* " fulgens, ... 15
Mignonette, Sweet, ... 5
Nemophila, mixed colors, ... 5
*Pansy, mixed or separate colors, each, 20
Perennial Pea, mixed varieties, . . . 15
*Poppy, Perennial, (Orientale,) . . . 10
Portulaca, on sandy soil, ... $0 5
*Scabiosa, ... 5
Sweet Pea, ... 5
*Sweet Rocket, White, ... 5
* " " Purple, ... 5
*Sweet William Perfection, ... 10

GRASSES AND CLOVER.

I have taken the greatest possible pains to procure the most desirable Grasses for lawns. My fine mixed Lawn Grass, I feel certain, will make a very satisfactory lawn. The price by the bushel is the sum charged here, delivered to the Express Company or on board railroad cars. The person ordering will pay the freight. No charge for bags or packing.

Lawn Grass, fine mixed, per bushel, $5.25; per peck, $1.55; per quart, ... $0 35
Kentucky Blue Grass, (*Poa pratensis*,) clean seed, $2.50 per bushel; peck, 85 cents, per quart, ... 25
Clover, White, Alsike, each, per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., ... 10
Red Top, (*Agrostis vulgaris*,) per bushel, $2.50; per peck, 85 cents; per quart, . . . 25
Sweet Vernal Grass, (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*,) per lb., $1.25; per oz., ... 15

Grass Seed in Bulk, by Mail.

	peck.	bush.		peck.	bush.
Red Top, post-paid, . . .	$1 25	$5 00	**Lawn Grass**, post-paid, . .	$2 00	$8 00
Blue Grass, post-paid, . . .	1 25	5 00			

SEEDS FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE.

Calceolaria hybrida tigrina, spotted; seeds saved from the best collection in Europe, . $0 50
" " " **nana**, six or eight inches in height, very compact, . . . 50
" " **grandiflora**, very large, superb flowers, ... 50
" **James' International Prize**, saved from choicest varieties only, . . 50
Campanula Vidalis, white; very showy; from the Azores, ... 50
Carnation, Remontant, or **Tree Carnation**, choicest Italian seed, ... 50
Chrysanthemum Indicum, finest double, ... 25
" **Pompone**, or **Dwarf**, splendid; seeds from choicest named flowers, . 25
Cineraria hybrida, of first quality; most perfect, ... 25
" " **New Dwarf**, of compact growth; very splendid, ... 25
" **maritima**, yellow, with beautiful silvery foliage, ... 10
Clianthus Dampieri, magnificent green-house shrub; fine foliage and clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers, ... 20
Gloxinia hybrida, best quality, fine, choice flowers, from Benary's fine collection, . . 50
" " **erecta**, a splendid variety, with upright flowers, ... 50
Heliotrope, best, mixed, ... 25
Mimulus hybridus tigrinus, as beautifully spotted as the finest Calceolarias, ... 10
" " " **bruneus**, stems and leaves dark brown, with very large, deep yellow, dotted flowers; new, ... 10

The following are not all strictly Green-House Plants, as some, like the Ten-Weeks Stock, Rhodanthe, &c., will do well treated as Annuals in the spring; but they will all do well in the house, or Green-House.

Calampelis scabra, (*Eccremocarpus scaber*,) a very beautiful climber; foliage very pretty; flowers bright orange, and produced in racemes, ... $0 10
Primula Sinensis fimbriata, red; extra, ... 50
" " " white; extra, ... 50
" " " **striata**, new; white, fringed, striped with red, ... 75
" " " **erecta superba**, new; splendid variety, ... 75
" " **Fern-Leaved**, ... 75
Tropæolum pentaphyllum, ... 25
Carnation, German seed, ... 25
" Italian seed, ... 50
Cobœa scandens, the most useful of climbers, on account of its rapid growth, fine foliage, and large blue flowers, and best adapted for house use, ... 10
Humea elegans, a beautiful ornamental biennial, growing about four feet high; very fine for conservatory and other decorative purposes, ... 15
Ipomœa limbata elegantissima, a beautiful variety, with large, Convolvulus-like blossoms, of a rich mazarine blue, with a conspicuous white margin or belt, . . 15

Ipomœa grandiflora superba, fine large flowers, sky blue, with broad border of snowy white, $0 15
Maurandya, graceful and free-blooming climbers, useful for baskets and other in-door decoration; mixed colors, ... 15
Double Pink, mixed colors, ... 25
Rhodanthe Manglesii, a delicate and charming Everlasting Flower, fine for house culture, 10
" maculata, more hardy and robust than *R. Manglesii*; rosy purple, ... 10
" " alba, new; pure white, yellow disc, ... 15
Scypanthus elegans, a very pretty climber; flowers yellow, ... 15
Stock, Brompton, biennial; excellent for winter flowers in the Green-house; mixed colors, 25
" Ten-Weeks, mixed colors, ... 20
Thunbergia, excellent for baskets and house decoration; mixed colors, ... 15
Vinca rosea, rose, ... 10
" alba, white, red eye, ... 10
" " nova spec., pure white, ... 10
Wallflower, fine for house culture, best double; mixed colors, ... 20

VEGETABLES.

A few of the Vegetables require autumn planting. Asparagus is a hard seed, slow to germinate, and is best sown late, just before winter sets in, and an early, strong growth will be the result next season. Lettuce, sown from September to November will make strong, early plants, either for maturing where they are sown, or for transplanting. A little protection from a frame, or something of the kind, will aid in the growth of plants during the winter. Spinach, for spring use, should be planted early enough in the autumn to give good, stocky plants before very severe frosts, and then you will have Spinach when it is needed—very early in the spring. To secure very early Cabbage and Cauliflower, it is a good plan to sow seed in the autumn, in the seed-bed, and before winter, protect these beds with a frame of boards, something after the manner of a cold-frame, covering the top lightly with straw, for the winter.

per pkt.

Asparagus, Grayson's Giant, very fine; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... $. 5
" Giant Ulm, a mammoth German variety, thought by some to be similar to Conover's; per lb., $1.50; per oz., 15 cents, ... 10
" Conover's Colossal, per lb., $1.50; per oz., 15 cents, ... 10
Cabbage, Early Dwarf York, small, very early; per lb., $2.00; per oz., 20 cents, . . 5
" Wheeler's Imperial. This is the best early variety we have ever tried. Every plant heads if it has but half a chance; per lb., $2.50; per oz., 25 cents, . 10
Cauliflower, Early Paris, early and fine; short stalk, white head; oz., $1.50; half oz., 90 c. 20
" Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, the earliest variety grown; low, with pure white curd; the best and surest to head, so acknowledged by the best gardeners of Europe; per oz., $2.00; per half oz., $1.20, ... 25
Lettuce, Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage, very large and superb; per oz., 25 cents, 5
" Early Tennis Ball, one of the earliest and best heading varieties; oz., 25 cts., 5
" Green Curled, a very beautiful sort for garnishing, fair quality, early; oz., 40 cts., 10
" Paris White Cos, one of the best of the Cos varieties; per oz., 35 cents, . . 10
" Hardy Green, the most hardy for fall sowing; per oz., 25 cents, ... 5
Spinach, Prickly, or Fall, per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents. 5
" Round, per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cts., ... 5

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

	per doz.	per 100.
Conover's Colossal, 1 year, by mail, prepaid, ...	$0 30	$2 00
" 2 years, by Express, not paid.		2 00
" " 2 years, by mail, prepaid, ...	50	3 50

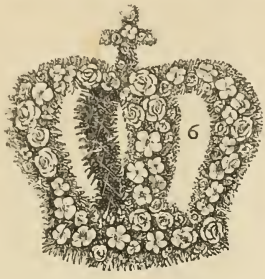
Not less than 50 roots at 100 rates.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

For culture, &c., see No. 2 of GUIDE for 1874. . . . . per lb., 30

FLOWERS FOR CEMETERIES.—For adorning Monuments, &c., Wreaths and Crosses made of sheet iron are desireble, and popular in Europe. These ornaments endure all sorts of weather, can be left out all the year round, and all that is necessary is a fresh coat of varnish in the spring. We can send these safely by Express at the expense of the purchaser. Crosses of Ivy leaves, $2.50; Crosses of Ivy leaves and White Lilies, $3.50 to 4.50; Wreaths with a variety of flowers, $3.00 to 6.00.

HOUSE ORNAMENTS.—Those who desire Ornamental Pots, Vases, Gold Fish and Globes, Flower Stands, or anything of the kind, will please write for our Catalogue of Ornamental goods, which we shall be happy to forward free of expense.



EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND GRASSES.

I offer a choice assortment of Everlasting Flowers, Grasses and Immortelles, of natural colors or dyed, loose, as they are grown here or imported, so that persons ordering may arrange them as their taste suggests: also made up in Bouquets, Baskets, Wreaths, &c., as shown in the list below. All articles we make up are arranged with green moss, and occasionally with artificial flowers. We commence to fill orders for flowers in the first part of October. All articles marked with a * will be sent by mail, postpaid. To people residing where the American and U. S. Express Companies have an office we can send most of the articles free of charge. A liberal discount allowed when ordered in large quantities for Churches and charitable Fairs. Prices to dealers on application.

LOOSE FLOWERS TO BE MADE UP AT HOME.

*French Immortelles in white, red, blue, yellow, orange, green, purple, rose and lilac, separate or mixed, original bunch, ... $1 15
*Everlasting Flowers in variety, ... 50
*Immortelles, per bunch, mixed or separate, . . 50
*Ornamental Grasses, natural or dyed. 50
" " bronzed, very fine, ... 75
*French Mosses dyed green, per bunch, ... 25
*No. 1, Collection of Immortelles, Everlastings, Ornamental Grasses, Green Moss, sufficient to make up a good sized bouquet, . $1.00 to 3 00
*No. 2, Collection of Immortelles, Everlastings, Grasses, Moss, sufficient for a good sized basket, basket included, any shape, $1.25 to 3 00
*No. 3, Collection of Green Moss, White Immortelles, or White Everlastings, White Statice, and green leaves for a wreath or cross, $1.00 to 3 00

Those desiring Everlastings in colors for wreaths or crosses will please state it in their order.

ROUND HAND BOUQUETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPERS.

*No. 1. 6 inches in diameter, ... $0 60
No. 2. 8 inches in diameter, ... 1 35
No. 3. 10 inches in diameter, ... 2 75

PYRAMIDAL BOUQUETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPERS.

*No. 4. 7 inches high, ... 75
No. 5. 9 inches high, ... 1 00
No. 6. 12 inches high, ... 1 50
No. 7. 15 inches high, ... $3.00 to 5 00

FLAT BOUQUETS.

*No. 8. 6 inches high, ... 60
*No. 9. 8 inches high, ... 75
No. 10. 10 inches high, ... 1 00
No. 11. 12 inches high, ... 1 50
No. 12. 15 inches high, ... $3.00 to 5 00

GRASS BOUQUETS.

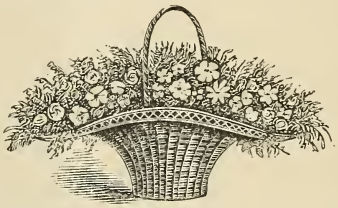
Pyramidal shaped, of Ornamental Grasses, $1.00 to 5 00

ROUND BASKETS WITHOUT HANDLES.

*No. 13. 6 inches in diameter, ... 60
*No. 14. 7 inches in diameter, ... 75
No. 15. 8 inches in diameter, ... 1 25
No. 16. 9 inches in diameter, ... 1 75

ROUND BASKETS WITH HANDLES.

*No. 17. 4 inches in diameter, ... 50
*No. 18. 5 inches in diameter, ... 75
No. 19. 8 inches in diameter, ... 1 50



OVAL BASKETS WITH HANDLES.

*No. 20. 3 by 4 inches, ... 40
*No. 21. 4 by 5 inches, ... 60
*No. 22. 5 by 6 inches, ... 75
*No. 23. 4 by 7 inches, ... 1 00
No. 24. 5 by 8 inches, ... 1 50
No. 25. 6 by 10 inches, ... 2 50
Fancy Baskets, with or without handles, any shape, ... 1.50 to 6 00

The Baskets are fine White Willow, and imported.

WREATHS IN WHITE AND GREEN.

	paste board.	wire.
*No. 27 8 inches in diameter, ...	1 00	1 50
No. 28. 10 inches in diameter, ...	1 50	2 00
No. 29. 12 inches in diameter, ...	2 50	3 25
No. 30. 15 inches in diameter, wire frame, .	3.75 to	6 00

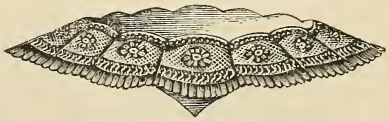
CROSSES.

	paste board.	wire.
*No. 31. 9 inches long, ...	1 00	1 50
No. 32. 10 inches long, ...	1 75	2 25
No. 33. 12 inches long, ...	2 75	3 25
No. 34. 15 inches long, on wire frame, . . .	3.75 to	6 00
Anchors, ...	2.00 to	5 00

CROWNS IN WHITE AND GREEN.

9 inch frame, ... $4.50 to 6 00
12 inch frame, ... 5.00 to 10 00
Stars, in white or colored, ... 1.00 to 4 00

All these articles worked on a Wire Frame are suitable for decorations, can be framed and last for years.



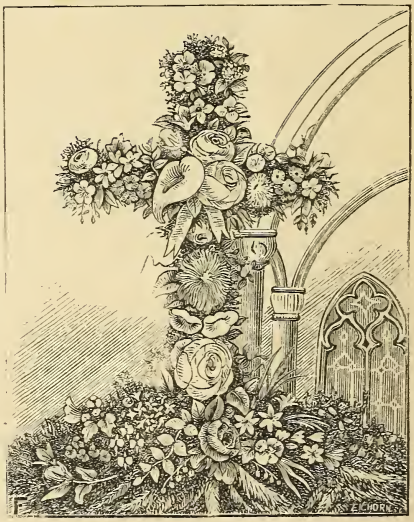
ORNAMENTAL BOUQUET PAPERS.

Imported goods, extra strong lace paper, shipped in no smaller quantities than one-half dozen, sent by mail, postpaid.

One doz., 3 inches, .	$0 60	One doz., 5 inches, .	1 00
One doz., 3½ inches, .	65	One doz., 6 inches, .	1 15
One doz., 4 inches, . .	85	One doz., 7 inches, .	1 25

OUR FLOWER CHROMOS.

We have no hesitation in saying that our Flower Chromos are the best yet produced. We know of none equal to them either in Europe or America. Then we furnish them at the actual cost to us, for the purpose of increasing the love and culture of flowers among the people. We do not give Chromos away. Too many daubs have been scattered broadcast over the country. Our customers, we know, will prefer a good work of art at cost, rather than a poor thing nominally for nothing. We have already published EIGHT, which we designate as Chromo A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Descriptions and engravings of each, except the last, will be found in the first number of the FLORAL GUIDE for this year. *Chromo H* is now being Chromoed in Europe, from an original painting, and is called "WINTER IN-DOORS AND OUT." It represents, as will be seen by the little engraving, a stand covered with winter-blooming flowers, making the winter home almost as fragrant and delightful as a tropical summer, while through the window may be seen the snow-clad hills and other evidences of a Northern winter. This Chromo will not be ready to deliver until about October 1st, but all the others we have on hand. All Chromos, unless otherwise stated, are 19 by 24 inches. *Chromo A*, 16 by 20, a bouquet of Pæonies, Lilies and smaller flowers, 31 varieties in all. *Chromo B*, 19 by 24 inches, containing 16 varieties of Lilies, the most popular varieties grown. *Chromo C*, a basket of flowers consisting of 41 varieties. *Chromo D*, vase of winter flowering bulbs, 36 varieties. *Chromo E*, statuette of FLORA sustaining a vase containing 37 varieties of flowers, and called *Flora's Jewels*. *Chromo F* is a most beautiful Floral Cross, (see engraving,) and one of the finest of our collection. *Chromo G*, 12 by 16 inches, is a basket of flowers, containing 24 varieties. Persons can order by letter, A, B, &c. All but Chromo H we have now on hand, and can forward at any time. Chromo H we will be able to deliver in October.



PRICE OF CHROMOS.—On strong paper, sized and varnished, and sent by mail, postage paid, $1.00 each. Mounted on cloth, on a light stretcher or frame, oiled and varnished, by mail or Express, prepaid, $1.50 each. In this style the Chromo is equal to an oil painting. We furnish Chromos *Framed* in Black Walnut and Gilt at $3.00 each. We box them without extra charge. The expressage on Framed Chromos ranges from fifty cents to two dollars, according to distance.

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1875.

THE PRESENT NUMBER COMPLETES the FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1874. We are diligently at work upon the FIRST NUMBER FOR 1875, and it will be ready to send out early in December next. It will be *entirely different from any we have yet published*, and unless our readers all agree that it is superior to any publication of the kind, both for beauty and usefulness, we shall feel sadly disappointed, and think that we have traveled and labored and studied in vain. Price the same as before, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR. Next season we *pre-pay postage* in every case.